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QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE COURT CONCERNING COMPLIANCE MATTERS UNDER SECTION 702 OF THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT

March 2014

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Classified by: Tashina Gauhar, Deputy Assistant Attorney General,

National Security Division, U.S. Department of Justice

Reason:

1.4(c)

Declassify on:

21 March 2039

QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE COURT CONCERNING COMPLIANCE MATTERS UNDER SECTION 702 OF THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT

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(U) **INTRODUCTION**

(8) This report¹ is submitted pursuant to Rule 13(b) of the Rules of Procedure for the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (hereinafter, "the Court") and in compliance with the Court's August 25, 2009, instructions regarding providing timely and effective notification to the Court of compliance issues involving the Government's implementation of its authorities under Section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, as amended (FISA). As described in a February 4, 2010, letter to the Court, the Department of Justice's National Security Division (NSD) files prompt notices to the Court regarding compliance matters in several categories of particular concern. This report provides the Court with further information regarding those incidents and notifies the Court of other compliance incidents that did not fall within the specified categories.

(TS//SI//OC/NF) This quarterly report covers incidents reported to NSD and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) from December 1, 2013, through February 28, 2014. To provide some context to the scope of the Government's collection during this period, the National Security Agency (NSA) reports that, on average, approximately individual facilities were under task at any given time between December 1, 2013, and February 28, 2014. These facilities include those initially tasked under the NSA's Section 702 targeting procedures during this reporting period, as well as facilities that had been tasked prior to this reporting period, either pursuant to the NSA Section 702 targeting procedures or under the authority of several certifications made by the Attorney General and Director of National Intelligence (DNI) pursuant to the Protect America Act of 2007, Pub. L. No. 110-55, 121 Stat. 552 (Aug. 5, 2007) (hereinafter, "Protect America Act" or "the PAA"). Additionally,

(S//NF) NSD and ODNI conduct oversight of NSA's, the Central Intelligence Agency's (CIA), and FBI's use of Section 702 authorities. This oversight occurs in two principal manners. First, the vast majority of the incidents discussed below were initially reported by the reviewed agencies themselves. NSD and ODNI inquired about and, where appropriate, investigated the compliance matters discussed herein. Second, NSD and ODNI conducted targeting and minimization reviews at each of these agencies to ensure compliance with the procedures.⁴

¹ (U) Given recent events concerning the public disclosure of information concerning the Government's implementation of Section 702 authorities, NSD and ODNI are reviewing the classifications associated with certain parts of this report. While the overall classification of the report will remain the same, it is possible that certain portion markings within individual paragraphs will be re-classified.



⁴(S)-Minimization procedures also govern the National Counterterrorism Center's (NCTC) review of previously minimized Section 702-acquired information in limited situations. Specifically, NCTC is not currently authorized to receive unminimized Section 702 data. However, NCTC does have access to FBI systems which contain minimized

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Targeting reviews included an offsite review by NSD of facilities tasked by NSA, with a subsequent onsite review by NSD and ODNI at NSA and (when appropriate) CIA or FBI to answer any questions raised during the initial offsite review. For FBI, (INT) (

NSD and ODNI also conducted onsite minimization reviews at NSA, CIA, and FBI, with a particular focus on these agencies' dissemination of United States person information. Compliance incidents discovered during any of these targeting and minimization reviews are described in more detail below.

(U) For ease of reference to the Court, this report contains the text, modified only for internal consistency, of the latest Rule 13(b) notice regarding each compliance matter previously reported. Any additional information obtained since the filing of the latest Rule 13(b) notice is clearly delineated.

(U) NEW INCIDENTS OF NONCOMPLIANCE

I. (8) Incidents of Noncompliance with the NSA Targeting and Minimization Procedures

(S) Below are descriptions of incidents involving noncompliance with the NSA targeting and minimization procedures. There have been four primary categories of incidents of noncompliance with the NSA targeting procedures during this reporting period. The first category involves incidents where noncompliance with the targeting procedures resulted in an error in the initial tasking of the facility. The second category involves incidents in which the facility was properly tasked in accordance with the targeting procedures, but errors in the detasking of the facility caused noncompliance with the targeting procedures. The third category involves incidents in which a facility was properly tasked and (when necessary) detasked in accordance with the targeting procedures, but a notification requirement contained in the targeting procedures was not satisfied. The fourth category involves incidents where the determination to target a facility was not properly documented as required by the targeting procedures. In addition, incidents involving NSA's minimization procedures and other incidents are reported below. In some instances, an incident involved more than one type of noncompliance. Such incidents are discussed below only once, although each type of noncompliance has been noted where appropriate.

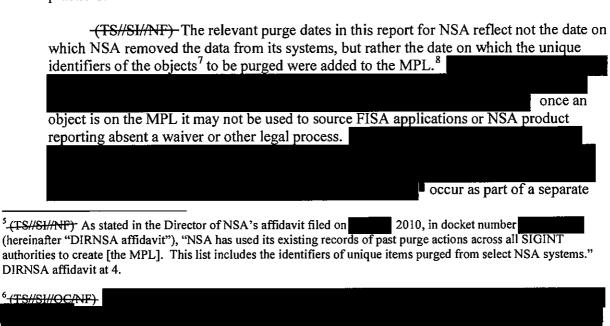
(TS//SI//NF) Regarding Purges Discussed in this Report. Many of the compliance incidents in this report required NSA to purge Section 702-acquired data from appropriate systems. As the Court is aware, NSA revised its purging process in 2010 in response to

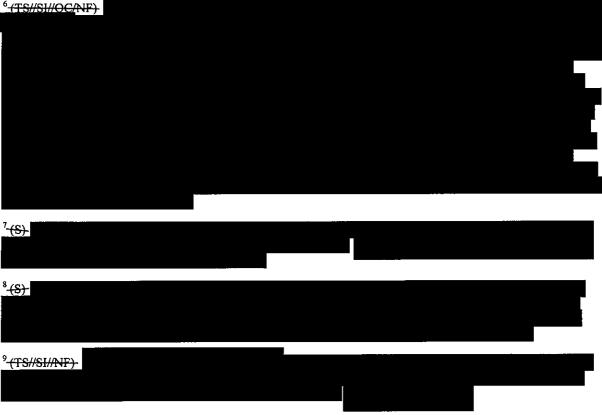
Section 702 information. Because NCTC is not a law enforcement agency, it may not receive disseminations of Section 702 information that is evidence of a crime, but which has no foreign intelligence value. NCTC's minimization procedures are very limited in scope, and are primarily designed to require purging in situations in which NCTC personnel discover purely law enforcement information in the course of reviewing Section 702-acquired information either in FBI systems or in NCTC systems which have directly ingested the information. No incidents of noncompliance with the NCTC minimization procedures were identified during this reporting period.

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prior deficiencies in its purging practices. NSA has identified and applied a certification process to systems that handle Section 702-acquired data. To the extent that NSA has officially certified a system, the Government believes that the system is compliant with the purge requirements of the NSA Section 702 targeting and minimization procedures, and thus will be able to properly execute purging actions. NSA has also developed a Master Purge List (MPL)⁵ to be used to document and assist in the application of its purge practices.⁶





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action, but in all cases adding the communications to the MPL prevents their use in NSA reporting and FISA applications.

-(TS//SI//NF) For each incident requiring a purge, NSA also has a process to	
identify and, as appropriate, revise or recall reporting based on the purged collection.	
This	
quarterly report indicates (for every incident requiring a purge) whether NSA's above-	

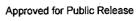
described process has identified any disseminated reports based upon the purged objects at issue and, if so, the disposition of those reports.

(S//NF)—CIA and FBI receive unminimized data from many Section 702-tasked facilities, and at times are thus required to conduct similar purges. For each incident requiring the purging of data, NSD has confirmed with CIA and FBI that either: (1) CIA and FBI received no data from NSA that required purging; or (2) CIA and/or FBI have completed the required purge. When a CIA or FBI purge was required, its occurrence is noted in this report. When a required purge for any of the agencies has not been completed, this is also noted.



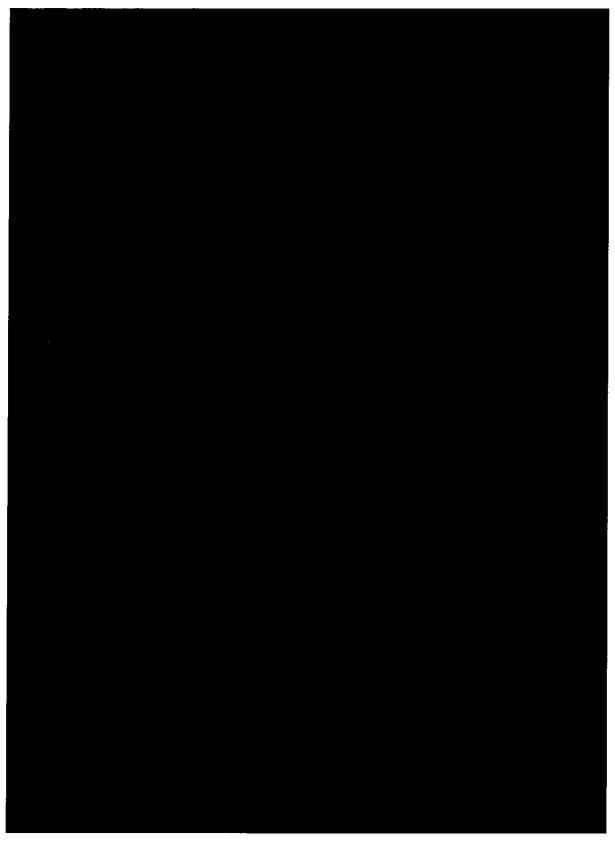
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(S//SI//NI)	
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(S//NF) With respect to FBI's purge process, raw Section 702-acquired data
Like CIA, FBI's purge protocol begins (5): (b)(7)
If so, FBI immediately sequesters the data in (b)(1): (b)(3): (b)(7)(E) and then conducts a
purge of this system. If any FBI personnel had accessed the now-purged
records, FBI contacts these individuals to determine whether the data has been
disseminated or otherwise migrated to any other FBI systems. If so, the migrated data is
purged and the disseminated data is recalled. (b)(1): (b)(3): (b)(7)(E)
(C//NIT) - Castian 7/02 acquired data in (b)(1):(b) is (b)(1):(b)(3). (b)(7)(E)
$\frac{-(S//NIF)}{-(S/(NIF))}$ Section 702-acquired data in $(S)(1)(S)(S)(S)(S)(S)(S)(S)(S)(S)(S)(S)(S)(S)$
(b)(1): (b)(3): (b)(7)(E)
(S//NF)-Like the other agencies, FBI similarly reports that its purge process
generally does not extend to temporary archives utilized for backup purposes. 13 These
archives are only accessible to FBI technical personnel. FBI reports that these archives
have limited capacity, (b)(1): (b)(3): (b)(7)(E)
(S) (A) Tasking Errors. The following incidents involved noncompliance with the NSA
targeting procedures that resulted in an error in the initial tasking of the facility:
11 (S//NF) In a notice filed on October 1, 2013, the Government advised the Court that there were multiple instances
In Control Control
. On November 14, 2013, the Attorney General and Director
of National Intelligence approved amended certifications which include amended minimization procedures for FBI that permit FBI to process and retain raw Section 702-acquired information, subject to certain conditions and
restrictions, in ad hoc FBI databases (such as the stand-alone or other limited systems discussed above) in order to conduct additional analysis of the Section 702-acquired information. The Court approved these minimization
procedures on December 13, 2013.
¹² -(S) FBI advises that (b)(1): (b)(3): (b)(7)(E)
13 (S//NF) FBI advises that as an added precaution, FBI conducts purges of one temporary backup archive (D)(3)
(b)(7)(E)
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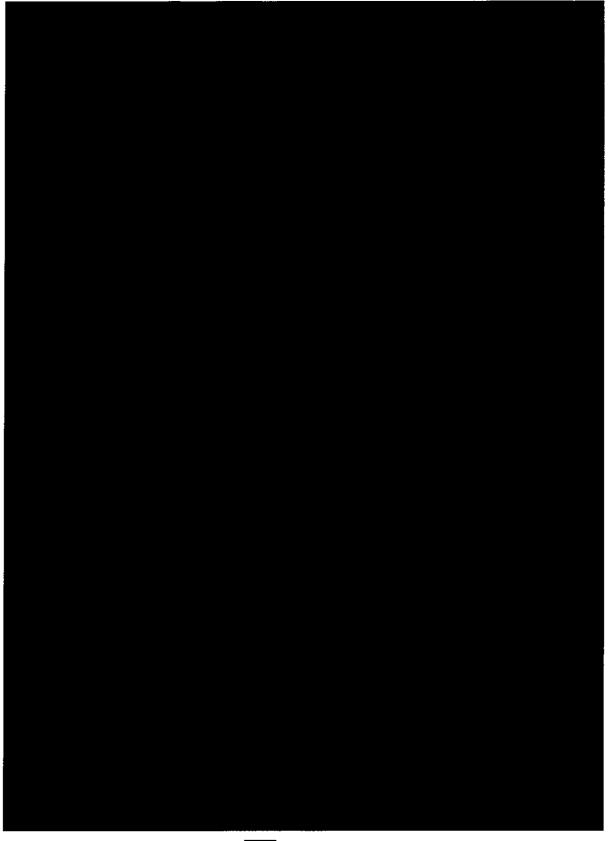


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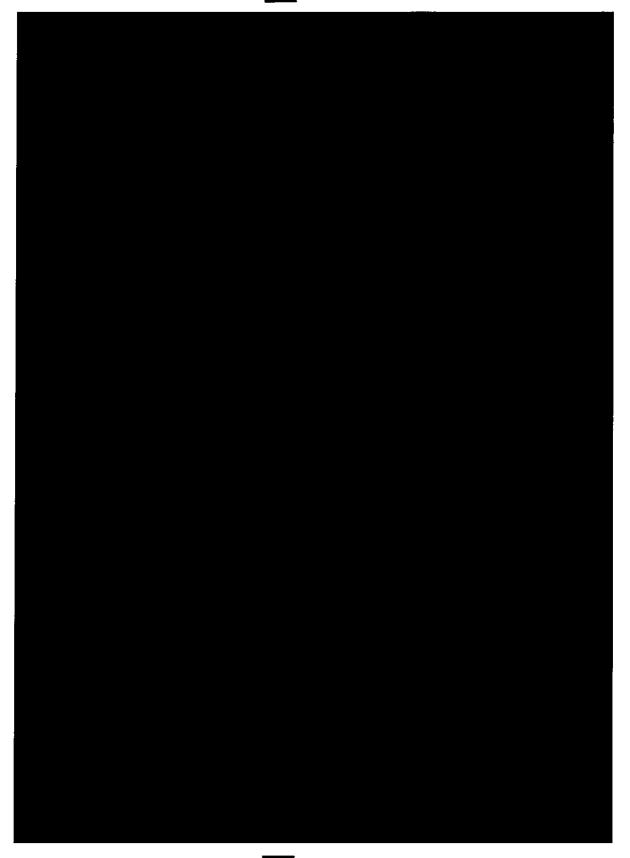
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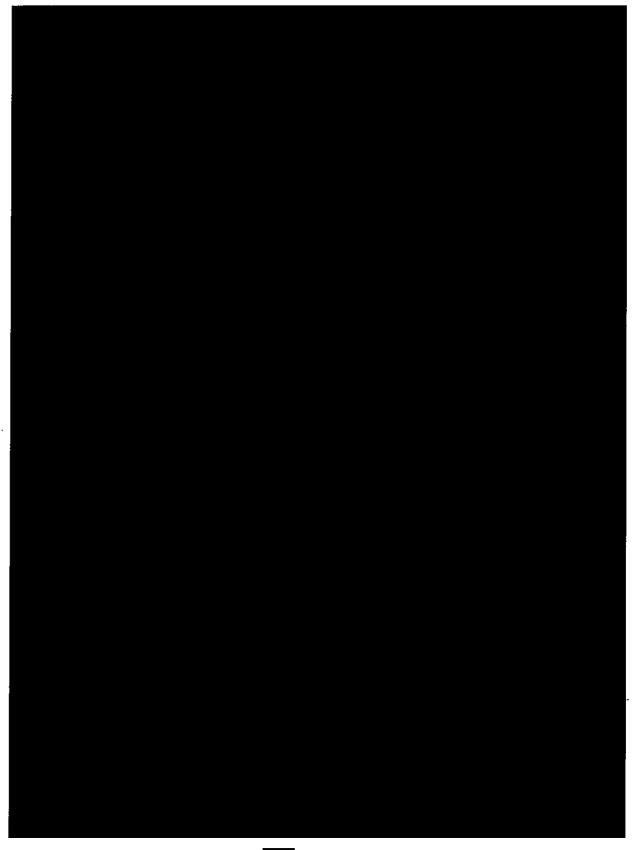
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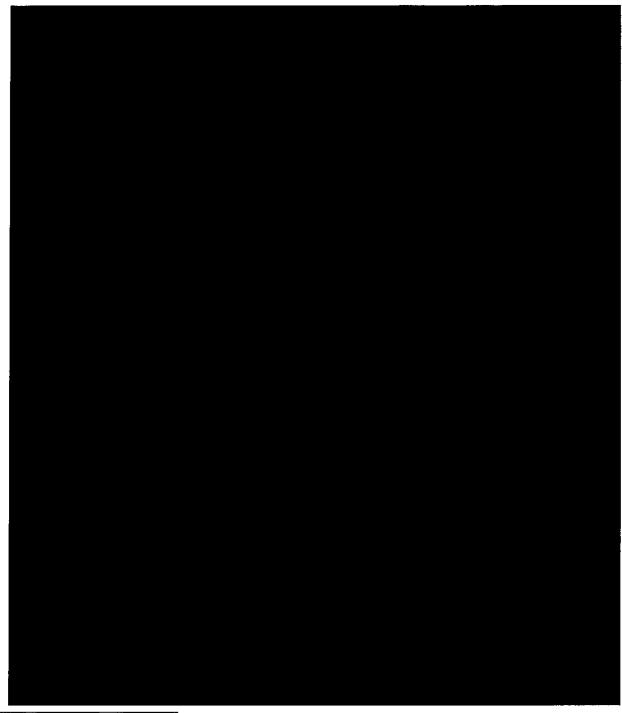
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All withheld information exempt under (b)(1) and (b)(3) unless otherwise noted.

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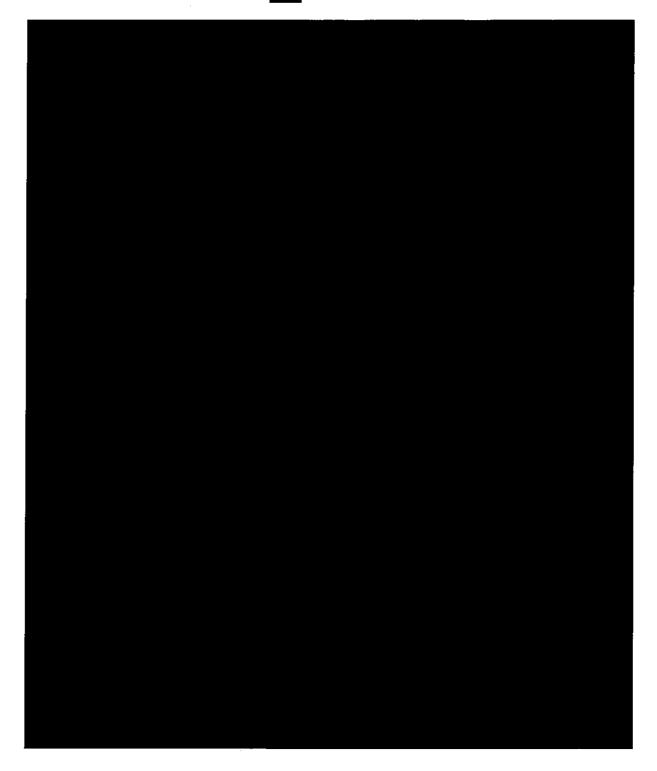
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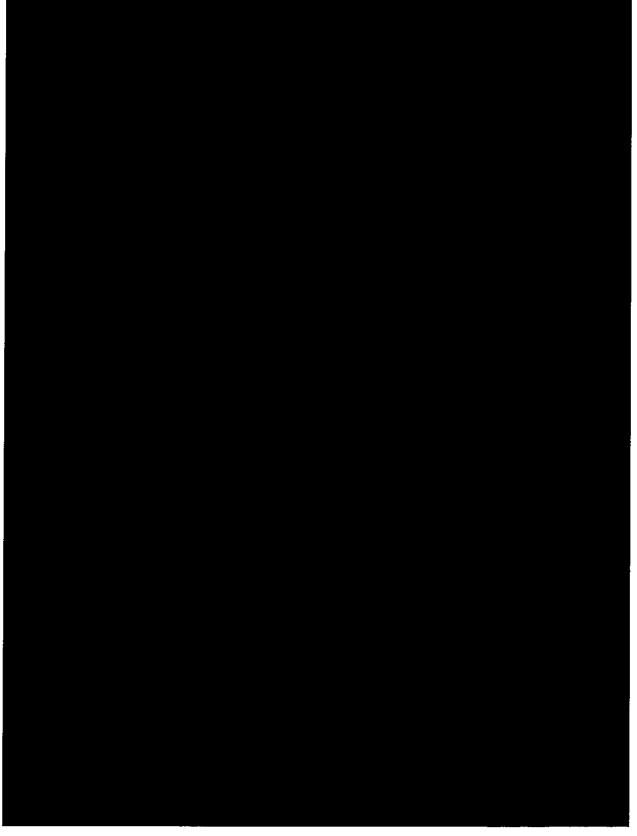
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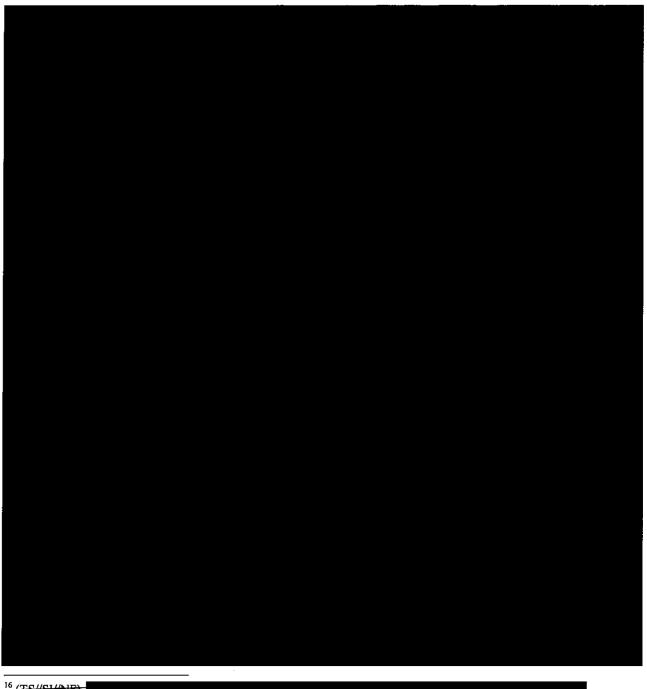
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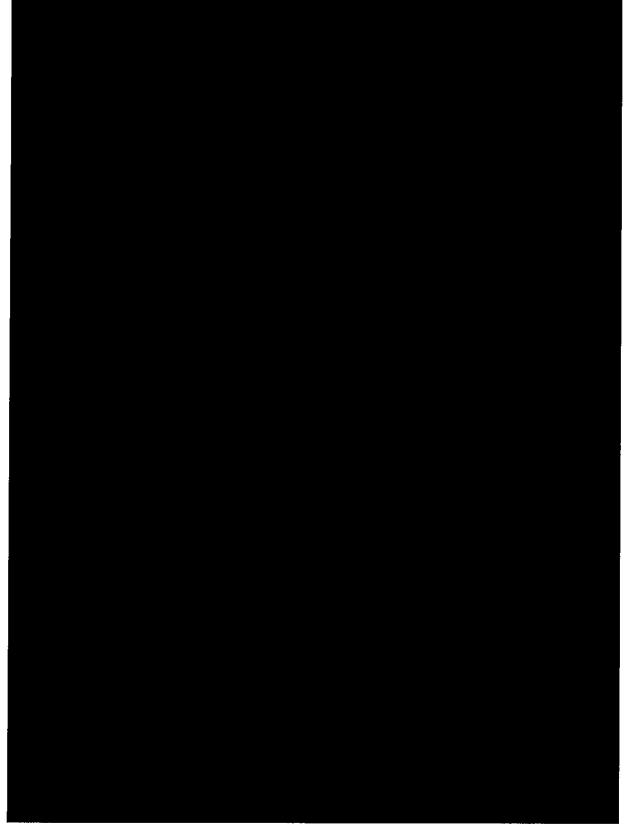
(S) (B) Detasking Errors. The following incidents involved facilities that were tasked by NSA in accordance with the NSA targeting procedures. ¹⁹ In each case, however, errors in the detasking of these facilities resulted in noncompliance with the NSA targeting procedures:



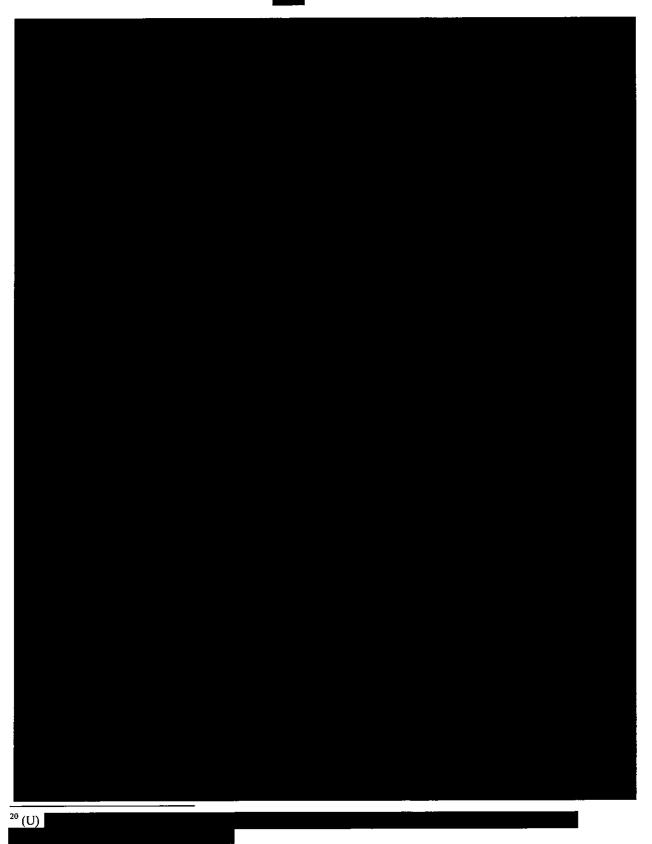
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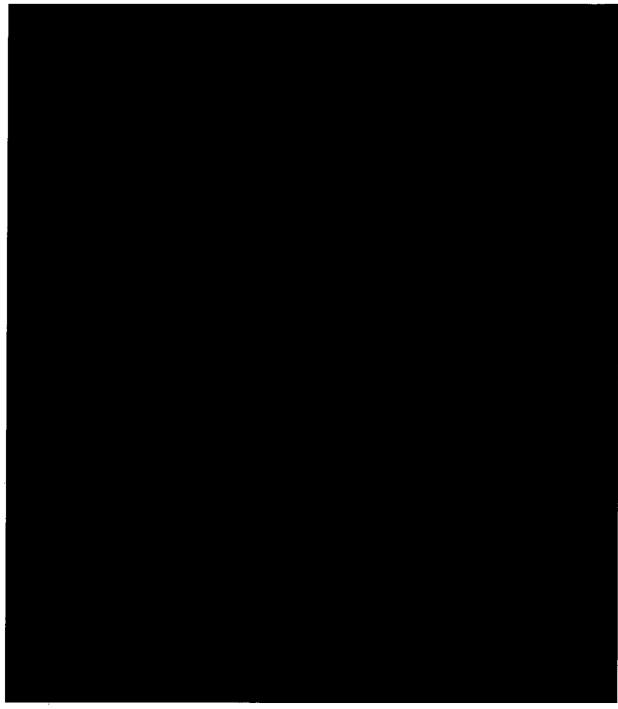
¹⁹ (U) The Government is continuing to investigate a possible additional incident.



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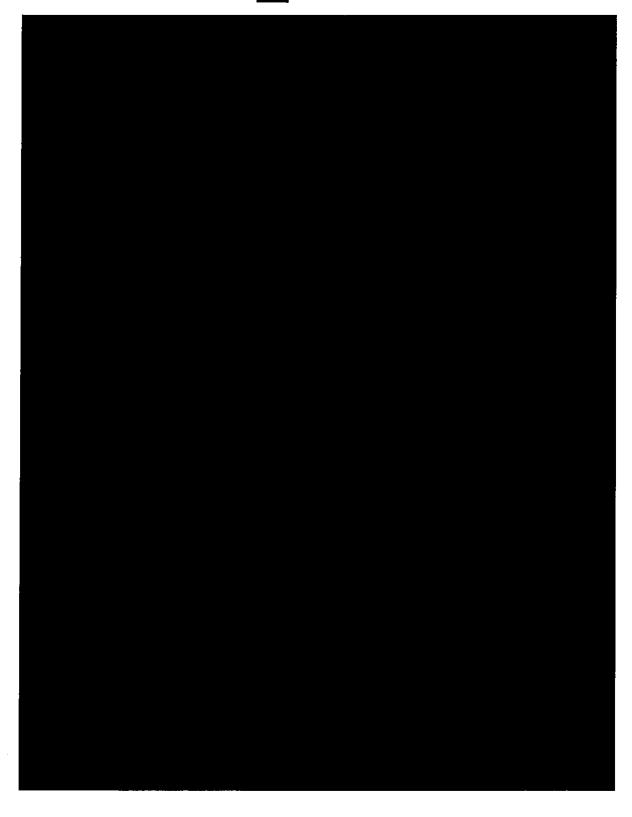


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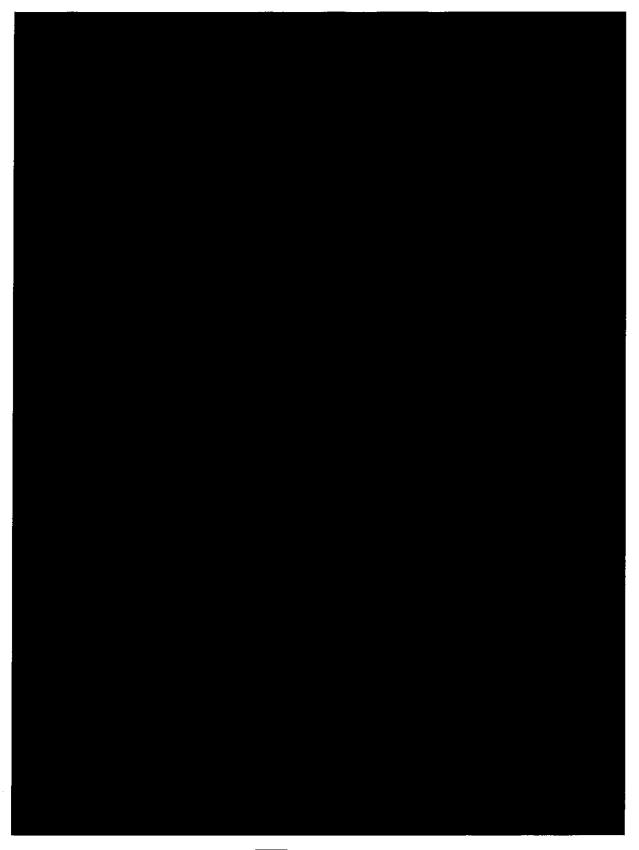


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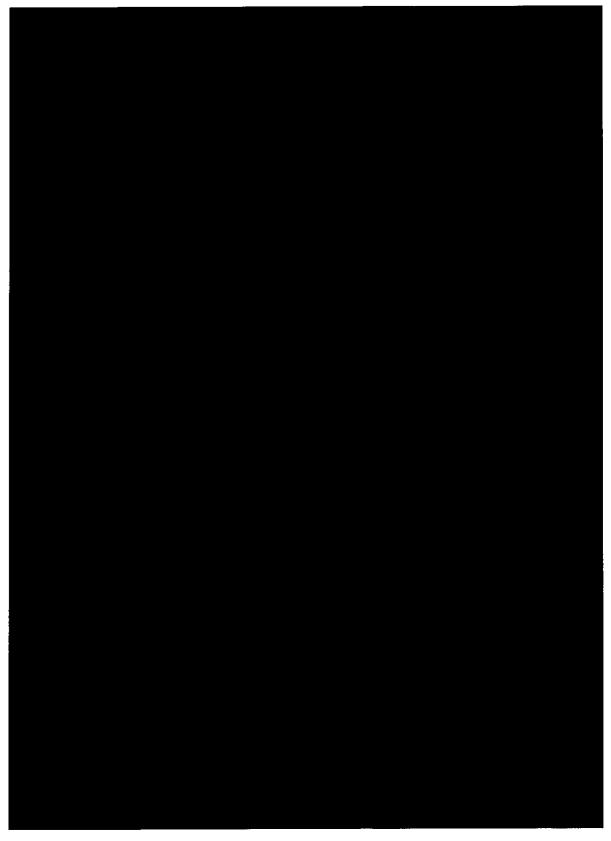


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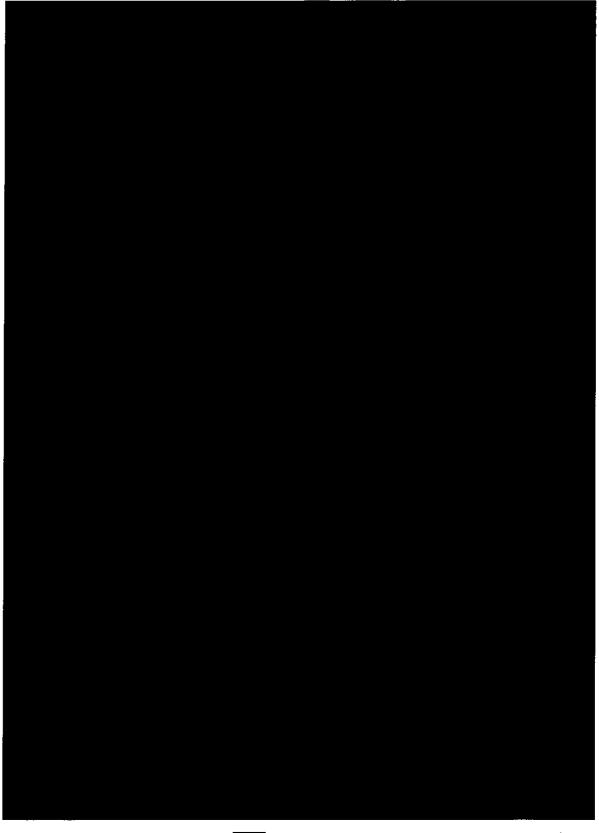
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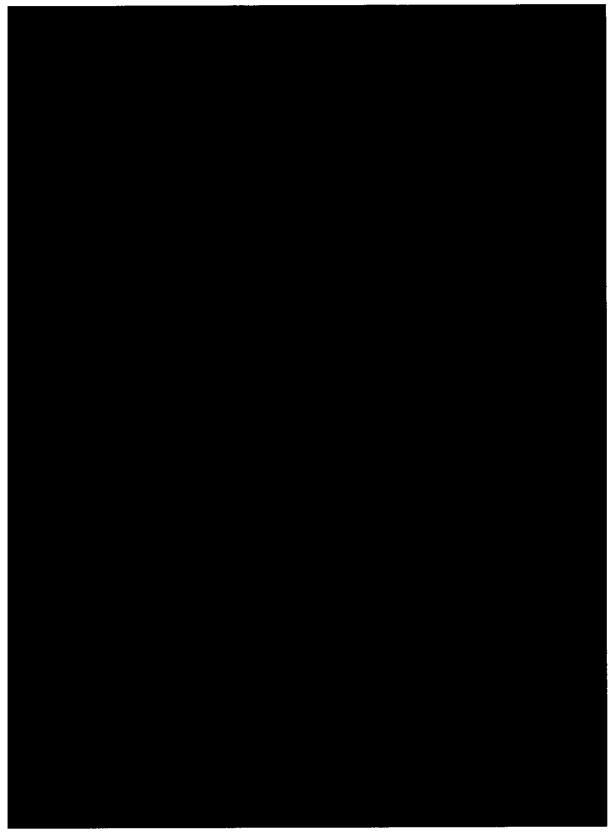
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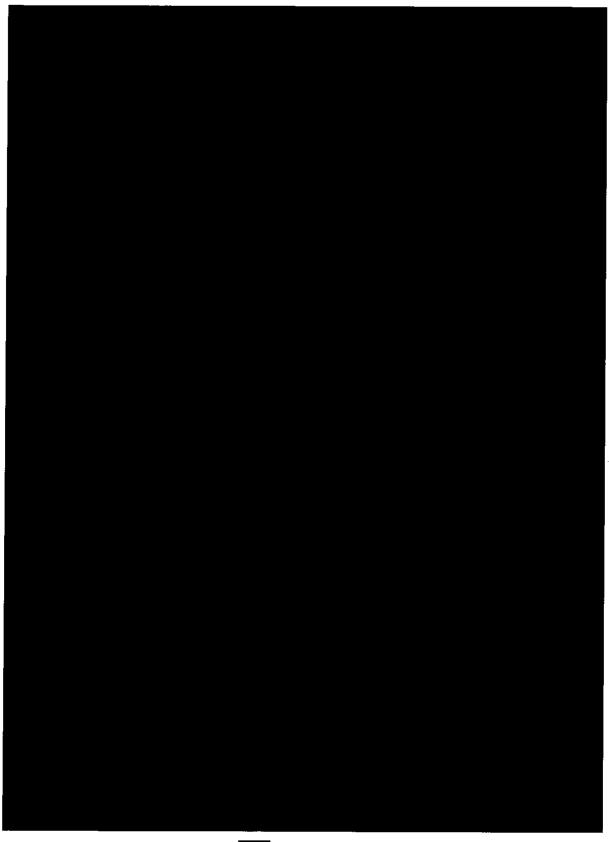


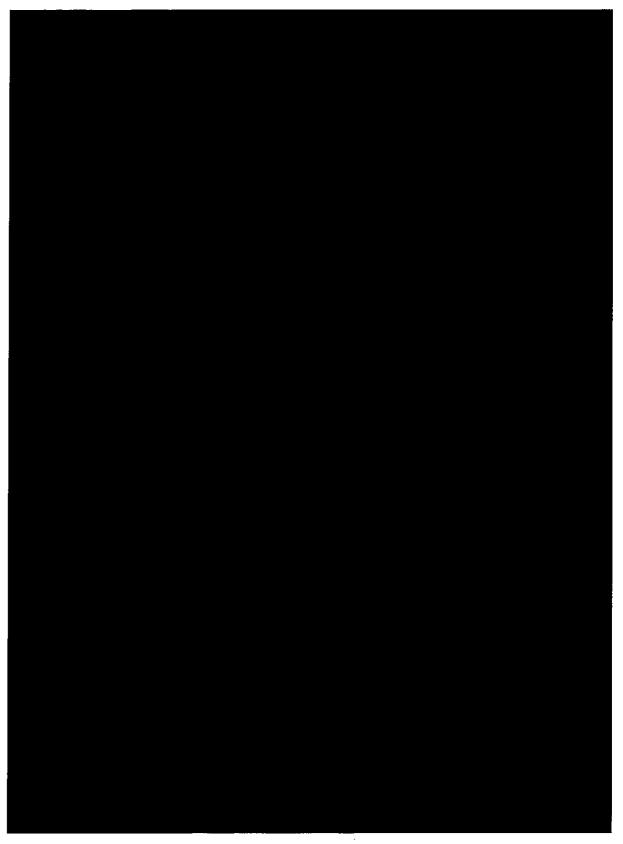
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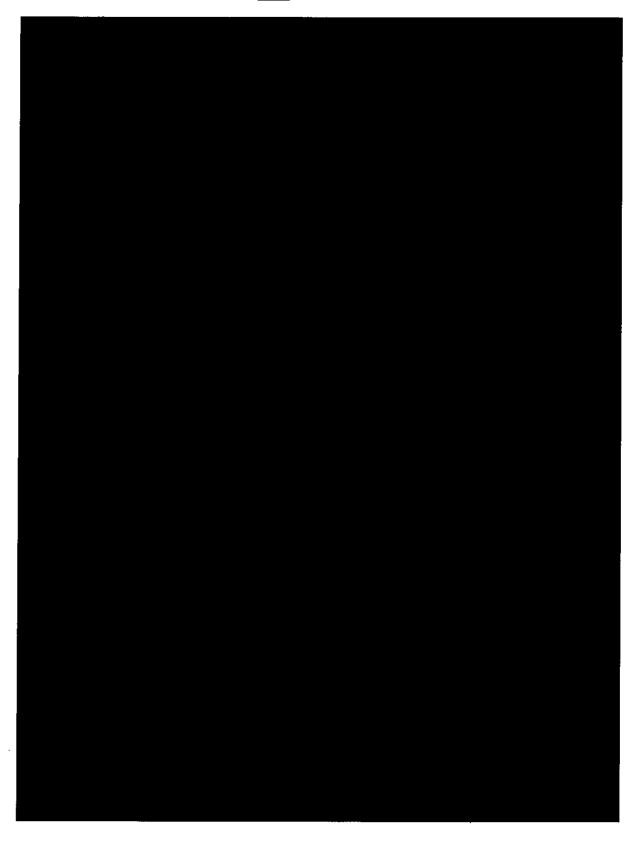


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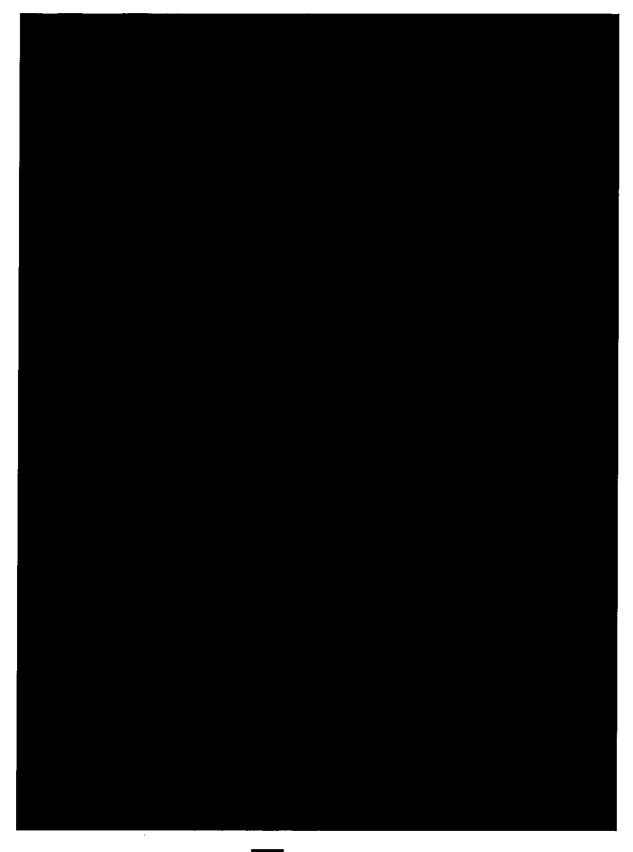
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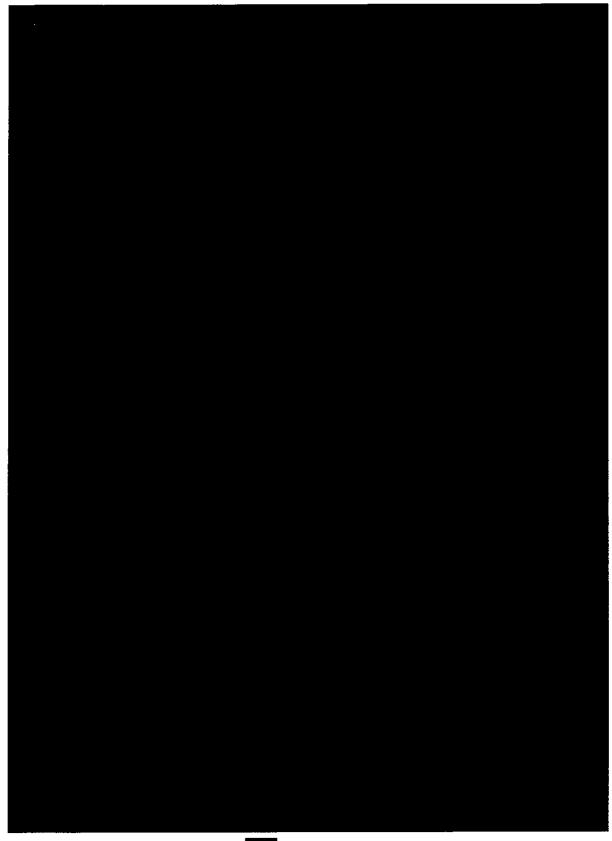


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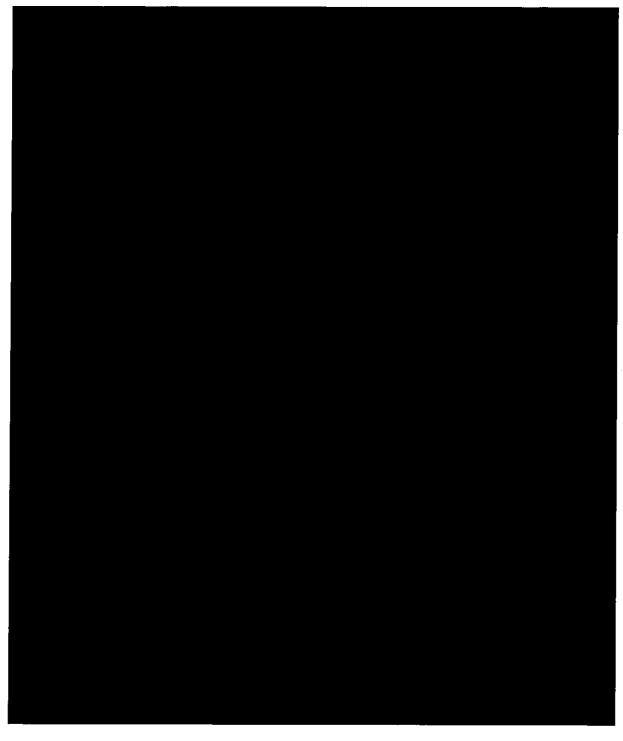
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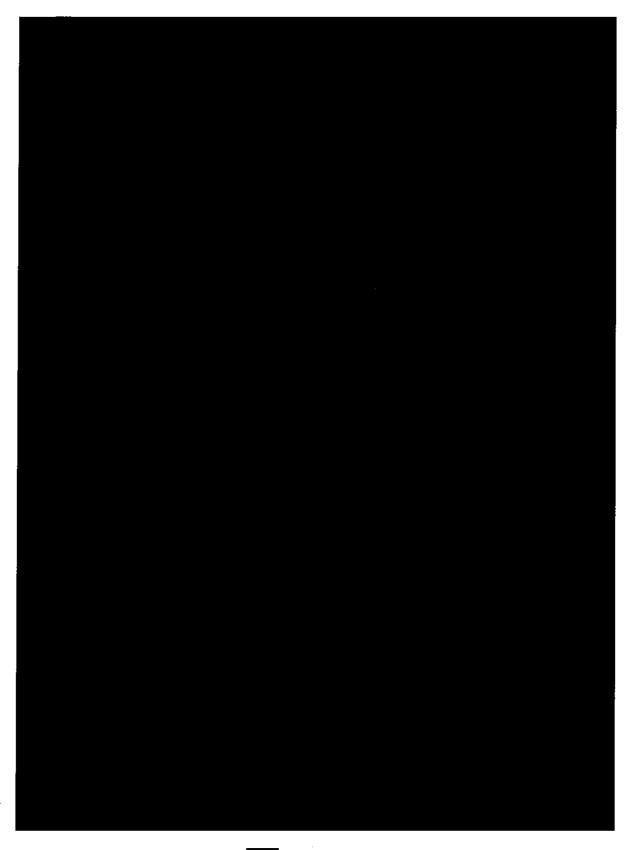
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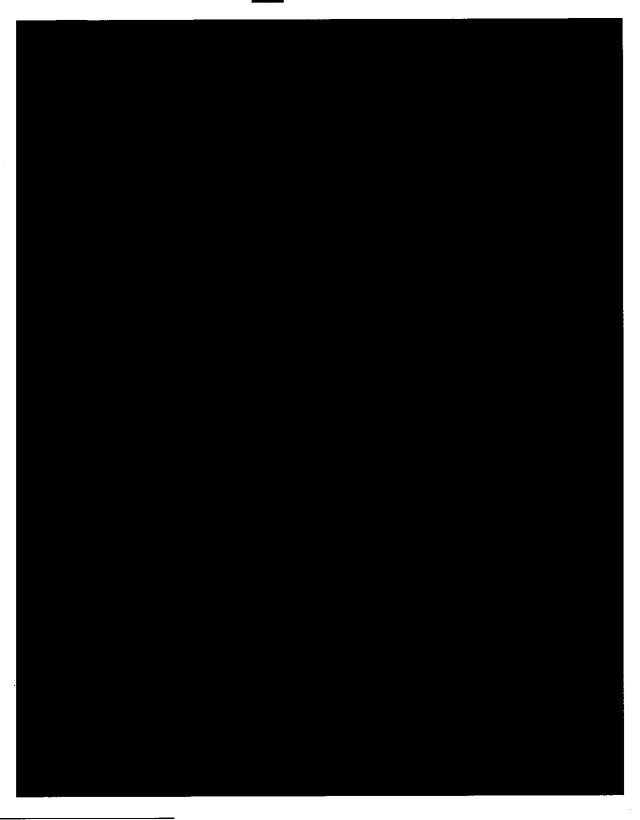


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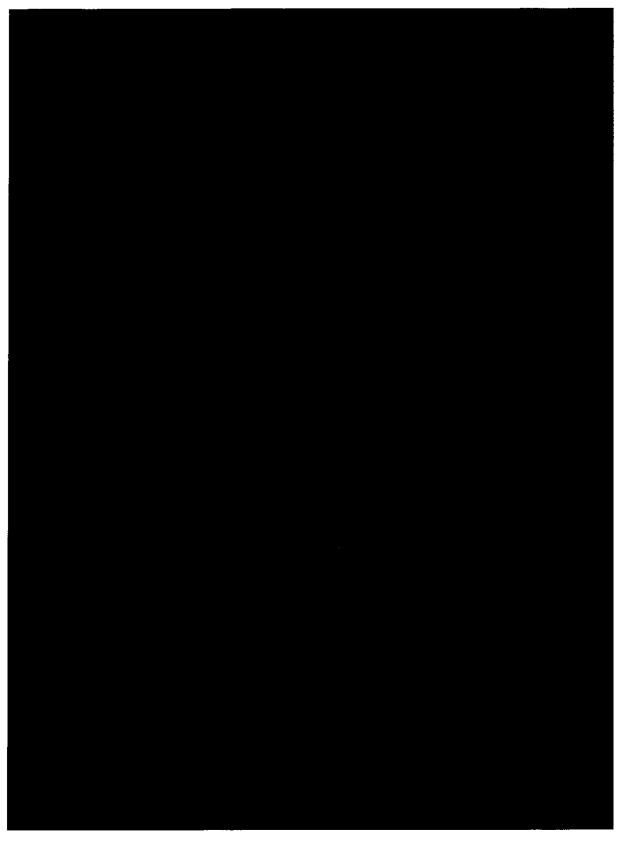


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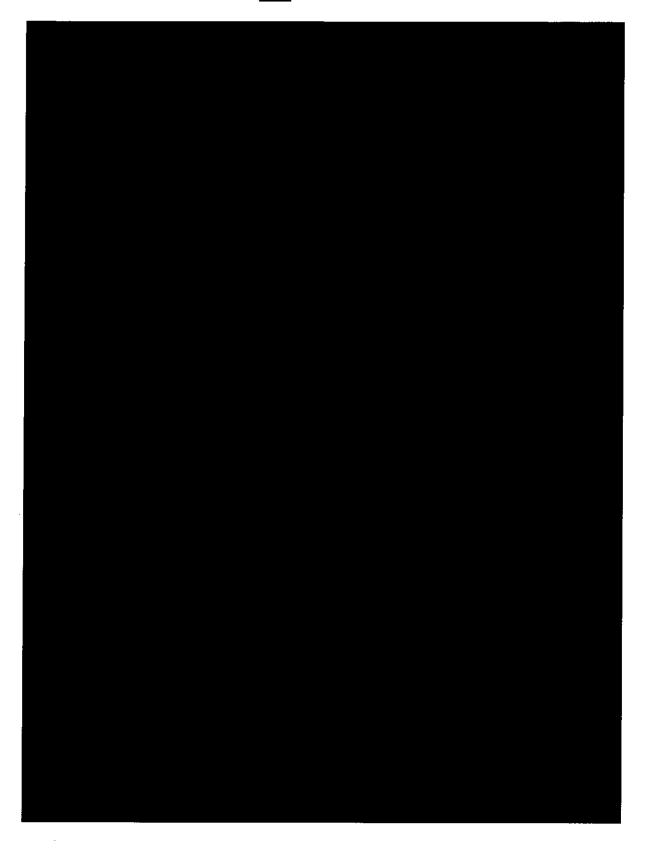


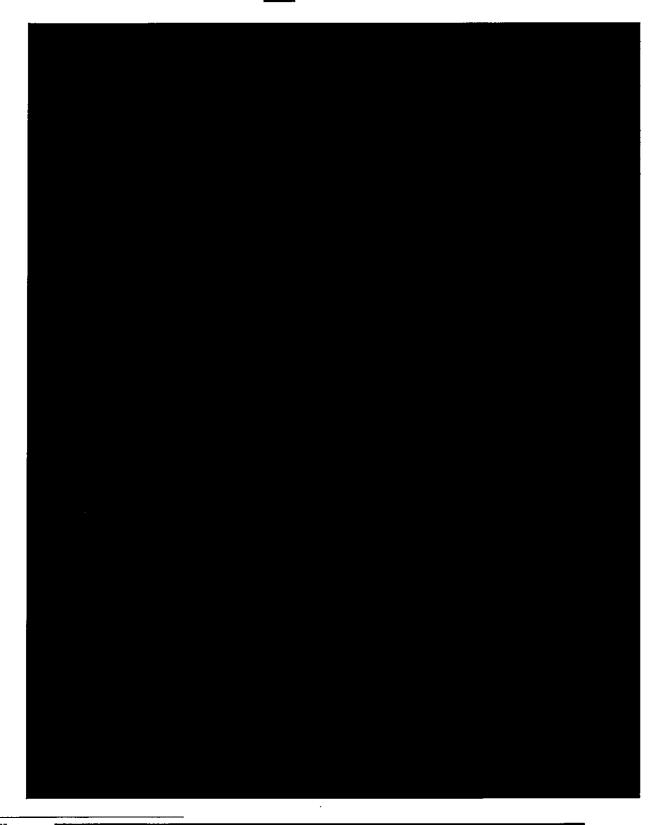
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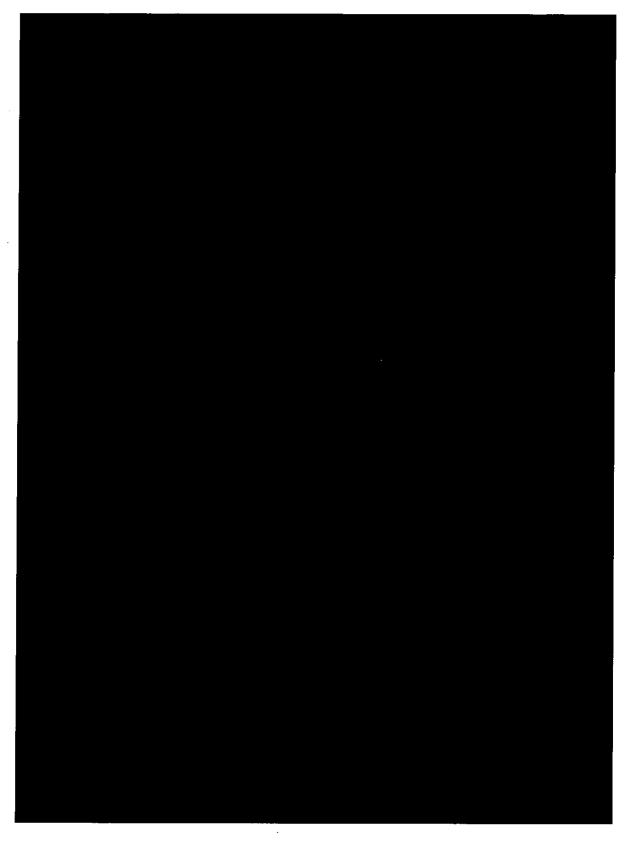
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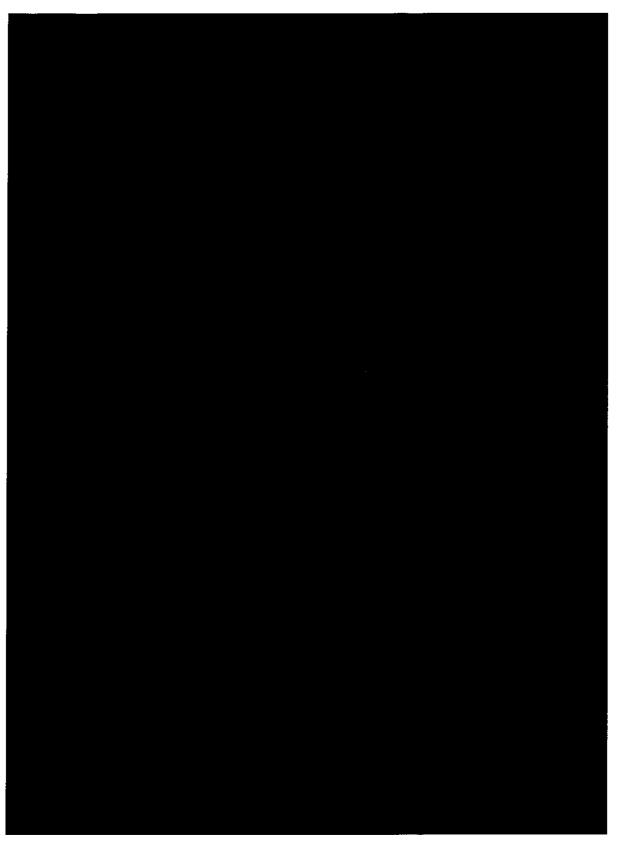




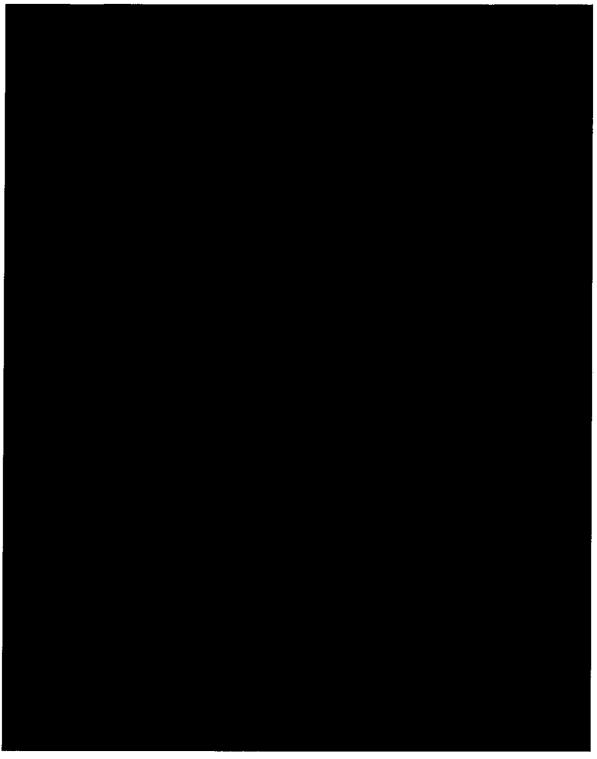
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-(S) (C) Noncompliance with a Notification Requirement.

(8) NSA's targeting procedures require NSA to report certain incidents to NSD and ODNI even if these incidents do not involve noncompliance with the targeting procedures. Specifically, NSA is required to terminate acquisition and notify NSD and ODNI if "NSA concludes that a person is reasonably believed to be located outside the United States and after targeting this person learns that the person is inside the United States, or if NSA concludes that a person who at the time of targeting was believed to be a non-United States person was in fact a United States person."

NSA Targeting Procedures at 8-9. This notification must occur within five business days.

(S)—In addition to other notification issues noted in incident descriptions above, during the period covered by this report, there have been incidents involving circumstances in which NSA did not notify NSD and ODNI within the required five business days.

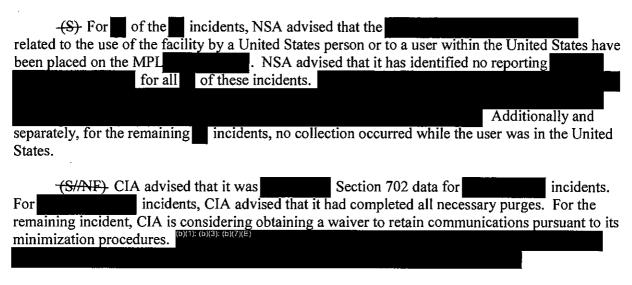
(S) In	of the incidents,		
In the remaining	incidents, a facility NS	SA reasonably believed to	be used by a non-United
²⁹ (S)			

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States person was found to be used by a United States person. Reporting delays ranged from one to 409 business days, with a median delay of two business days and an average delay of approximately 11 business days. ³⁰



(S) (D) Noncompliance with Documentation Requirements.

(S) The fourth category of incidents involved noncompliance with the documentation requirements of the NSA targeting procedures. The NSA targeting procedures approved for use in each certification require that NSA's documentation concerning each tasked facility contain a citation to the source of information upon which the determination was made that the user of that facility was reasonably believed to be located outside the United States (the "foreignness determination") and identify the foreign power or foreign territory about which NSA expects to obtain foreign intelligence information pursuant to the tasking. According to the procedures, the purpose of the citation is to "enable those responsible for conducting oversight to locate and review the information that led NSA analysts to conclude that a target is reasonably believed to be outside the United States."

(S) According to requirements set forth in the NSA targeting procedures, NSD and ODNI conducted regular Section 702 oversight reviews in order to evaluate NSA's implementation of its targeting procedures. Two such reviews occurred during this reporting period. During these reviews, NSD and ODNI identified isolated instances in which NSA may not have complied with the documentation requirements in the targeting procedures. Of the taskings assessed during the reporting period of reviews, NSD and ODNI have, to date, identified instances in which NSA may have failed to cite sources that NSD and ODNI assessed were adequate to demonstrate a reasonable basis for believing that the user of the account was located outside the United States. NSA also reported an additional documentation issues. Additionally, NSD and ODNI have identified instances in the course of these bimonthly reviews regarding which NSD and ODNI are still attempting to determine whether NSA cited sources that NSD and ODNI assess

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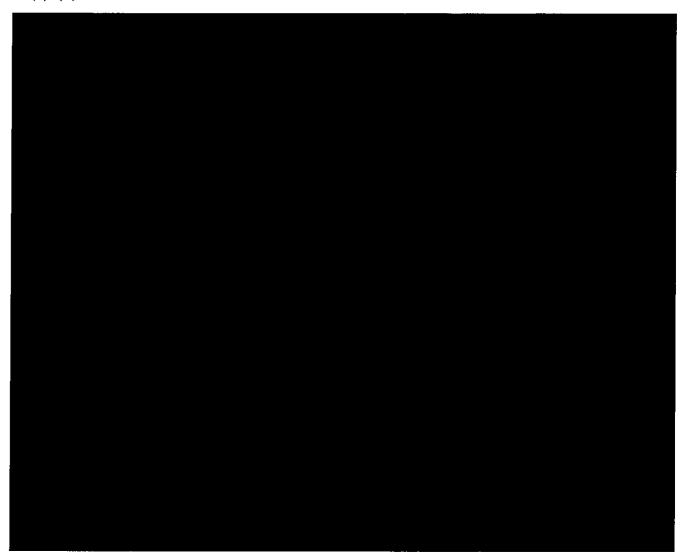
³⁰ (S) There was one instance in which the respective delay was 409 business days. This was due to an internal tracking mistake at NSA. There were only instances in which the delay was more than two business days.

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are adequate to demonstrate a reasonable basis for believing the user of the account was located outside the United States.

(S)—Finally, NSA reported incidents in which the documentation indicated that NSA intended to task a facility to a different DNI/AG Section 702(g) certification than the certification under which the facility was actually tasked. NSA has reported that it either detasked the facilities in question or promptly corrected the documentation to ensure that the facilities were tasked to the appropriate certification.

-(S) (E) Minimization Incidents



³¹ (U) Section 1806(b) provides that "[n]o information acquired pursuant to this title shall be disclosed for law enforcement purposes unless such disclosure is accompanied by a statement that such information, or any information derived therefrom, may only be used in a criminal proceeding with the advance authorization of the Attorney General."

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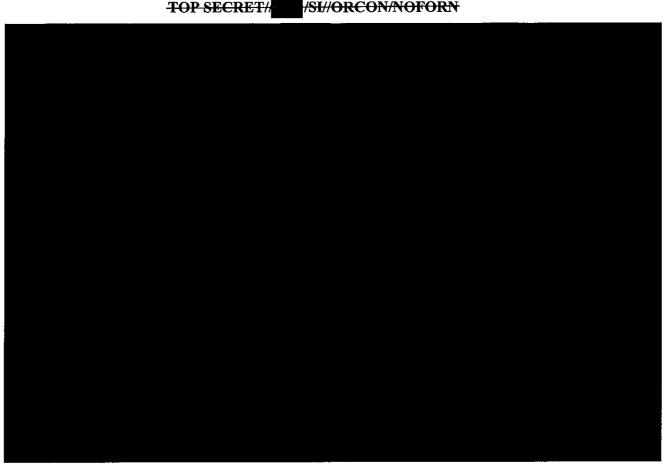
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(8) (2) Queries Using United States Person Identifiers

(TS//SI//NF) Although section 3(b)(5) of NSA's Section 702 minimization procedures permits the scanning of storage media using United States person identifiers, such queries are to first be approved in accordance with NSA internal procedures. NSA reported that on 2013, an NSA analyst conducted queries, against non-upstream data, using a United States person's facilities. Although the United States person was a target pursuant to Section 704 of FISA, NSA had not approved the facilities to be queried against Section 702-acquired data. The error occurred because the analyst inadvertently included Section 702-acquired data as part of the searches. On 2013, an NSA auditor discovered the error and the results were deleted that same day. NSA advises that the analyst has been reminded of the requirements when using United States person identifiers as query terms.

(S) NSA informed NSD and ODNI of this incident on 2013.

-(S) (3) Queries Using United States Person Identifiers

- (TS//SI//NF) Although section 3(b)(5) of NSA's Section 702 minimization procedures permits the scanning of storage media using United States person identifiers, such queries are to first be approved in accordance with NSA internal procedures.

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Additionally, section 3(b)(5) prohibits using United States person identifiers to query Internet communications acquired through NSA's upstream collection techniques. NSA reported that an NSA analyst conducted queries against multiple authorities, including Section 702 upstream data, using a facility The error occurred because the analyst inadvertently forgot to delete the query after NSA detasked The analyst discovered the error on 2013, and deleted the single result.
(S) NSA informed NSD and ODNI of this incident on 2013.
(S) (4) Overly-Broad Queries
(TS//SI//NF) According to section 3(b)(5) of NSA's Section 702 minimization procedures, "[c]omputer selection terms used for scanning, such as telephone numbers, key words or phrases, or other discriminators, will be limited to those selection terms reasonably likely to return foreign intelligence information." NSA reported that on , 2013, an analyst executed separate queries in rapid succession as part of a single analytic investigation without employing appropriate limits on the query to exclude extraneous potentially United States person information. On the analyst the query results and halted of the queries when the number of records returned exceeded a reasonable threshold. The remaining overly-broad queries executed by this analyst were not discovered until a routine query audit was conducted on 2013. NSA advises that the query results were deleted.
(U) NSA informed NSD and ODNI of this incident on , 2013.
(S) (5) United States Person Query
(TS//SI//NF) This incident was initially reported to the Court in a Rule 13(b) notice filed on 2013. 36 Section 3(b)(5) of NSA's Section 702 minimization procedures state that, "[c]omputer selection terms used for scanning, such as telephone numbers, key words or phrases, or other discriminators, will be limited to those selection terms reasonably likely to return foreign intelligence information. Identifiers of an identifiable U.S. person may not be used as terms to identify and select for analysis any Internet communication acquired through NSA's upstream collection techniques. Any use of United States person identifiers as terms to identify and select communications must first be approved in accordance with NSA procedures." As detailed in the

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³⁶ (TS//SI//NF) The notice also detailed Title I and Section 704 of FISA aspects of this compliance incident. In keeping with the subject matter of this quarterly report, this incident report only describes the Section 702 aspects of this incident.

NSA reported that on or about 2013, an NSA analyst improperly queried information acquired pursuant to Section 702. The query had not been approved in accordance with NSA's Section 702 minimization procedures ³⁷ . Specifically, an NSA analyst used identifiers associated with a United States person who was formerly the target of surveillance pursuant to Section 704 of FISA, to query this collection. The analyst, however, forgot that the authority had expired prior to conducting this query. Upon recognizing the error on 2013, the analyst deleted the query along with the results it returned, and notified NSA's O&C section.
(U) NSA informed NSD and ODNI of this incident on 2013.
(S) (6) Overly Broad Query
-(TS://SI:/NF)-According to section 3(b)(5) of NSA's Section 702 minimization procedures, "[c]omputer selection terms used for scanning, such as telephone numbers, key words or phrases, or other discriminators, will be limited to those selection terms reasonably likely to return foreign intelligence information." NSA reported that on 2013, a newly-assigned NSA analyst conducted an overly broad query against data acquired from several authorities, including Section 702-acquired data. Specifically, the analyst conducted the overly-broad query while trying to familiarize herself with the query programs she had seen as part of NSA's training program. On 2013, an NSA auditor discovered the inappropriate queries. NSA advises that the queries and the corresponding results were deleted. NSA further advises that the analyst and other team members have received additional training regarding the Section 702 query requirements. (U) NSA informed NSD and ODNI of this incident on 2013.
(S) (7) Query Using a Presumed United States Person Identifier
(S//NF) Although section 3(b)(5) of NSA's Section 702 minimization procedures permits the scanning of storage media using United States person identifiers, such queries are to first be approved in accordance with NSA internal procedures. Additionally, section 3(b)(5) prohibits using United States person identifiers to query Internet communications acquired through NSA's upstream collection techniques. NSA reported that an NSA analyst conducted queries against data acquired pursuant to Executive Order 12333 and Section 702
The error occurred because the analyst

³⁷ (TS//SI//NF) The analyst did not, however, use the United States person identifiers to query NSA's upstream acquisition of Internet transactions, which is also prohibited by the Section 702 minimization procedures.

inadvertently forgot to delete the query after NSA detasked the e-mail account. The queries were terminated on presults were returned. The analyst has been reminded of the relevant Section 702 query requirements.
(U) NSA informed NSD and ODNI of this incident on 2014.
(8) United States Person Query
(TS//SII/NF) Although section 3(b)(5) of NSA's Section 702 minimization procedures permits the scanning of storage media using United States person identifiers, such queries are to first be approved in accordance with NSA internal procedures. Additionally, section 3(b)(5) prohibits using United States person identifiers to query Internet communications acquired through NSA's upstream collection techniques. NSA reported that between 2014, an NSA analyst unintentionally conducted an 2014, an NSA analyst unintentionally conducted an 2014, an united States person telephony numbers of a United States person subject to Court-authorized targeting pursuant to Section 704. Although this target was the subject of Section 704 collection, his telephone numbers had not been authorized for queries of Section 702-acquired data pursuant to NSA's internal procedures. In addition, querying of Section 702-acquired upstream collection is barred by the minimization procedures in any case. The error occurred because the analyst mistakenly chose the wrong data sets, including Section 702-acquired data, when designing the query. This error was identified by an NSA auditor on 2014. The query was terminated on 2014, and the query results were deleted that same day. The analyst has been reminded to take greater care in selecting data sets to query.
-(S) NSA informed NSD and ODNI of this incident on , 2014.
(S) (9) United States Person Query
(TS//SI//NF) Although section 3(b)(5) of NSA's Section 702 minimization procedures permits the scanning of storage media using United States person identifiers, such queries are to first be approved in accordance with NSA internal procedures. Additionally, section 3(b)(5) prohibits using United States person identifiers to query Internet communications acquired through NSA's upstream collection techniques. On 2014, an NSA analyst ran a query using a foreign phone number against Section 702-acquired data, to include upstream collection, in order to
NSA advises that the query results were not saved in the system that was queried.

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-(8) NSA informed NSD and ODNI of this incident on 2014.

-(S)-(10) Overly Broad Query

(TS//SI/NF) According to section 3(b)(5) of NSA's Section 702 minimization procedures, "[c]omputer selection terms used for scanning, such as telephone numbers, key words or phrases, or other discriminators, will be limited to those selection terms reasonably likely to return foreign intelligence information." NSA reported that on 2014, an NSA analyst unintentionally conducted an overly broad query against Section 702-acquired data. Specifically, the analyst The analyst realized their error upon receiving the results of their query. NSA advises that the query and the corresponding results were deleted. NSA further advises that the analyst has been instructed and tested on how to properly query in this tool.

(U) NSA informed NSD and ODNI of this incident on 2014.

(S) (11) Overly Broad Query

-(TS//SI//NF) According to section 3(b)(5) of NSA's Section 702 minimization procedures, "[c]omputer selection terms used for scanning, such as telephone numbers, key words or phrases, or other discriminators, will be limited to those selection terms reasonably likely to return foreign intelligence information." NSA reported that on 2014, an NSA analyst unintentionally conducted an overly broad query against Section 702-acquired data. Specifically, the analyst

The analyst realized the error upon receiving the results of the query. NSA advises that the query and the corresponding results were deleted. NSA further advises that the analyst has been instructed to prior to conducting such queries of acquired data.

(S) (12) Overly Broad Query

(TS//SI//NF) According to section 3(b)(5) of NSA's Section 702 minimization procedures, "[c]omputer selection terms used for scanning, such as telephone numbers, key words or phrases, or other discriminators, will be limited to those selection terms reasonably likely to return foreign intelligence information." NSA reported that on 2014, an NSA analyst unintentionally conducted an overly broad query against Section 702-acquired data. Specifically, the analyst forgot to which was the key limiting term in conducting this query. The analyst realized the error upon receiving the results of the

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(U) NSA informed NSD and ODNI of this incident on

2014.

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query. NSA advises that the query and the corresponding results were deleted. NSA further advises that the analyst has been reminded to ensure that his/her queries are properly constructed to meet the Section 3(b)(5) requirements.

(U) NSA informed NSD and ODNI of this incident on 2014.

-(S) (13) Overly Broad Queries

(TS//SI/NF) According to section 3(b)(5) of NSA's Section 702 minimization procedures, "[c]omputer selection terms used for scanning, such as telephone numbers, key words or phrases, or other discriminators, will be limited to those selection terms reasonably likely to return foreign intelligence information." NSA reported that on 2014, an NSA analyst unintentionally conducted overly broad queries against Section 702-acquired data. Specifically, the analyst forgot to that would have limited their queries in such a way to have been reasonably designed to return foreign intelligence information. This error was identified as a result of NSA's auditing of query terms. NSA advises that the query and the corresponding results were deleted. NSA further reports that the analyst has been reminded to ensure that his/her queries are properly constructed to meet the Section 3(b)(5) requirements.

(U) NSA informed NSD and ODNI of this incident on 2014.

(S) (14) Improper Dissemination of Information Concerning United States Persons

(TS//SI) This incident involves the dissemination of United States person information in a manner that was contrary to the requirements of Section 6(b) of NSA's Section 702 Minimization Procedures. Specifically, on 2014, NSA issued a report which included the identities of United States persons located outside the United States that were not foreign intelligence information. On 2014, an NSA analyst recognized the error and recalled the report. The report was not reissued.

(U) NSA informed NSD and ODNI of this incident on , 2014.

(S) (15) Access to Test Database

(S) NSA's targeting procedures require that unminimized Section 702-acquired data only be accessible by those who have been trained with handling such data. On 2014, an NSA analyst assigned to test the functionality of a test database determined that they could view unminimized Section 702-acquired data in the database. This analyst did not have the required training for handling Section 702-acquired communications. The analyst viewed pieces of Section 702-acquired data and did not disseminate this information. Subsequent investigation revealed that some data within the test database did not have the correct access control markings which would have prevented untrained individuals from viewing the data. NSA removed access to the test database, which had previously been accessible only to approximately NSA personnel in a testing

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		employees did not have Section 702 training; all
employees we	ere NSA technica	personnel who do not engage in intelligence dissemination.

(U) NSA initially advised NSD of this incident on 2014, and ODNI was advised of the incident on 2014.

(S) (16) Query Using a United States Person Identifier

(TS//SI//NF) Although section 3(b)(5) of NSA's Section 702 minimization procedures permits the scanning of storage media using United States person identifiers, such queries are to first be approved in accordance with NSA internal procedures. Additionally, section 3(b)(5) prohibits using United States person identifiers to query Internet communications acquired through NSA's upstream collection techniques. On 2013, NSA discovered that tasked pursuant to Section 702 were used by a United States person. Although NSA detasked the facilities, an analyst inadvertently forgot to delete the facilities from an query tool.³⁸ On 2014, NSA discovered the error and removed the facilities from the query tool.

(S) NSA advised NSD and ODNI of this incident on

(8) (17) Queries Using United States Person Identifiers

(TS//SI//NF) Although section 3(b)(5) of NSA's Section 702 minimization procedures permits the scanning of storage media using United States person identifiers, such queries are to first be approved in accordance with NSA internal procedures. On 2013, NSA determined that an individual targeted pursuant to Section 702 was a United States person. NSA detasked the facilities known to be used by the United States person and obtained, in 2013, authority to target the individual pursuant to Section 705(b). However, the relevant NSA target offices did not removing the selectors from a query.39 The query was run against several authorities, including Section 702-acquired data, but not against Section 702-acquired upstream data. On 2014, NSA discovered the error, and the query was deleted. Given the passage of time, NSA is uncertain what specific results were returned. However, at least one analyst ran the query every work day until , 2014. NSA advises that the relevant personnel have been reminded of the Section 702 query requirements.

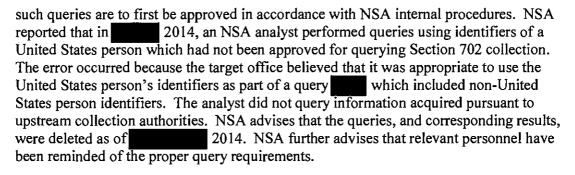
(U) NSA advised NSD and ODNI of this incident on , 2014.

(18) Queries Using United States Person Identifiers

(TS//SI//NF) Although section 3(b)(5) of NSA's Section 702 minimization procedures permits the scanning of storage media using United States person identifiers,

³⁸ - (8) -	 · .		
³⁹ _(8)			
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(U) NSA informed NSD and ODNI of this incident on 2014.

-(S) (19) Improper Dissemination of Information Concerning a United States Person

(TS//SI) This incident involves the dissemination of United States person information in a manner that was contrary to the requirements of Section 6(b) of NSA's Section 702 Minimization Procedures. Specifically, on 2014, NSA issued a report which

On 2014, an analyst from a different agency identified the United States person information. NSA subsequently confirmed that the dissemination of the United States person information was not foreign intelligence information, and, thus, not in conformity with Section 6(b). On 2014, the report was recalled and rereleased without the United States person's information.

(U) NSA informed NSD and ODNI of this incident on 2013.

(S) (20) Overly-Broad Query

(TS//SI//NF). According to section 3(b)(5) of NSA's Section 702 minimization procedures, "[c]omputer selection terms used for scanning, such as telephone numbers, key words or phrases, or other discriminators, will be limited to those selection terms reasonably likely to return foreign intelligence information." NSA reported that on 2014, an NSA analyst mistakenly ran an overly broad query against data acquired from several authorities, including Section 702-acquired data. After the query returned an unexpected number of results, the analyst immediately recognized and reported the error. NSA advises that the query and results were deleted and that the analyst involved has been counseled to ensure queries are reasonably likely to return foreign intelligence information.

(U) NSA advised NSD and ODNI of this incident on 2014.

-(S)-(21) United States Person Query

_(TS//SI//NF) Although section 3(b)(5) of NSA's Section 702 minimization procedures permits the scanning of storage media using United States person identifiers,

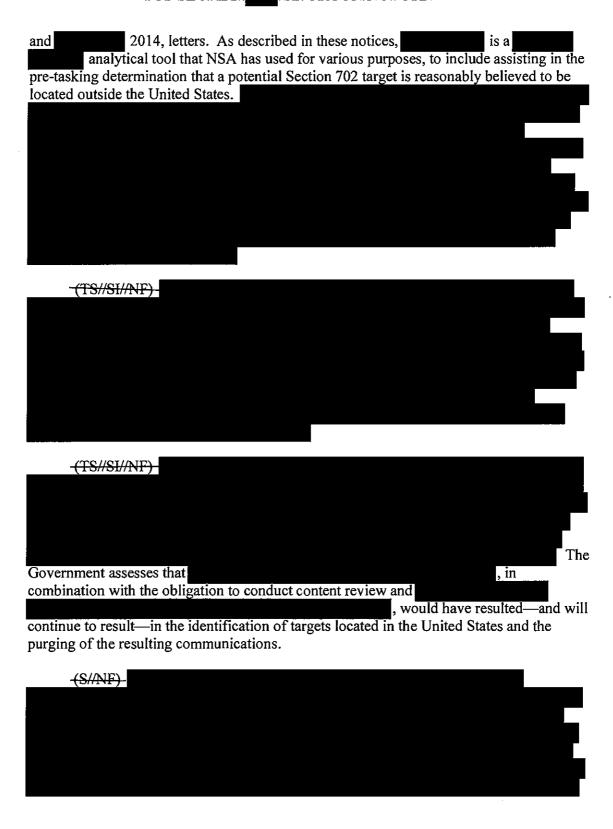
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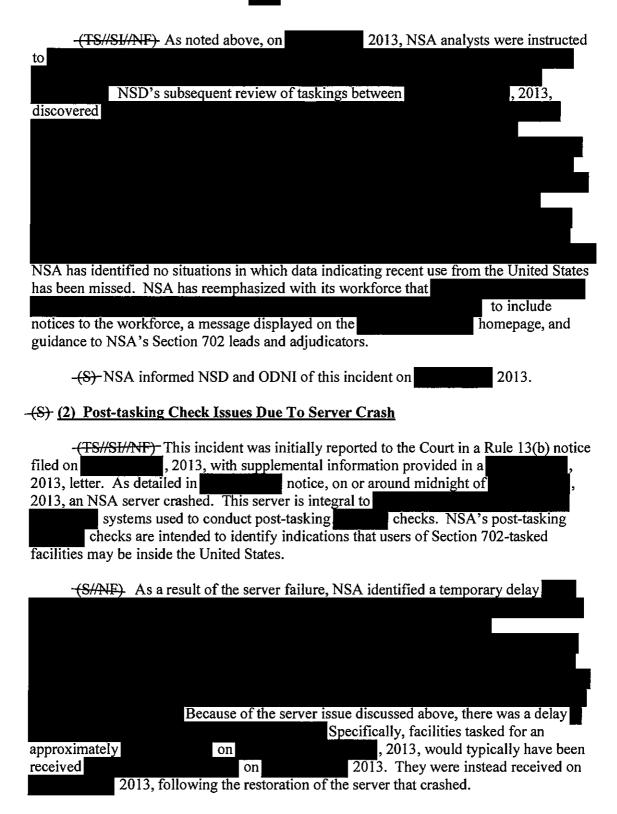
such queries are to first be approved in accordance with NSA internal procedures. Additionally, section 3(b)(5) prohibits using United States person identifiers to query Internet communications acquired through NSA's upstream collection techniques. In 2011, NSA after discovering it was used by a United States person. On , 2014, an NSA analyst ran a query against multiple authorities, including Section 702 upstream data, using the United States person's e-mail account. The analyst discovered the error on the same day and deleted all results from the query. The analyst has been reminded to take greater care in selecting data sets to query. (U) NSA informed NSD and ODNI of this incident on 2014. -(S) (22) Overly-Broad Queries (TS//SI//NF) According to section 3(b)(5) of NSA's Section 702 minimization procedures, "[c]omputer selection terms used for scanning, such as telephone numbers, key words or phrases, or other discriminators, will be limited to those selection terms reasonably likely to return foreign intelligence information." NSA reported that starting on , 2014, an NSA analyst began running an overly broad data acquired from different authorities, including Section 702-acquired upstream data. An NSA auditor subsequently discovered the overly broad queries. NSA advises that the queries and results were deleted and that the analyst involved has been counseled to ensure queries are reasonably likely to return foreign intelligence information. (U) NSA advised NSD and ODNI of this incident on 2014. -(S) (23) United States Person Query (TS//SI//NF) Although section 3(b)(5) of NSA's Section 702 minimization procedures permits the scanning of storage media using United States person identifiers, such queries are to first be approved in accordance with NSA internal procedures. NSA 2014, an NSA analyst conducted a query using facilities reports that on used by a United States person. Those facilities were not approved to query Section 702 collection. The analyst inadvertently included Section 702-acquired data when running the query. The query was not run against Section 702-acquired upstream data. No results were returned. (U) NSA advised NSD and ODNI of this incident on 2014. (U) (F) Other Issues (S) (1) (TS/SI//NF) This incident was initially reported to the Court in a Rule 13(b) notice 2013, with supplemental information provided in

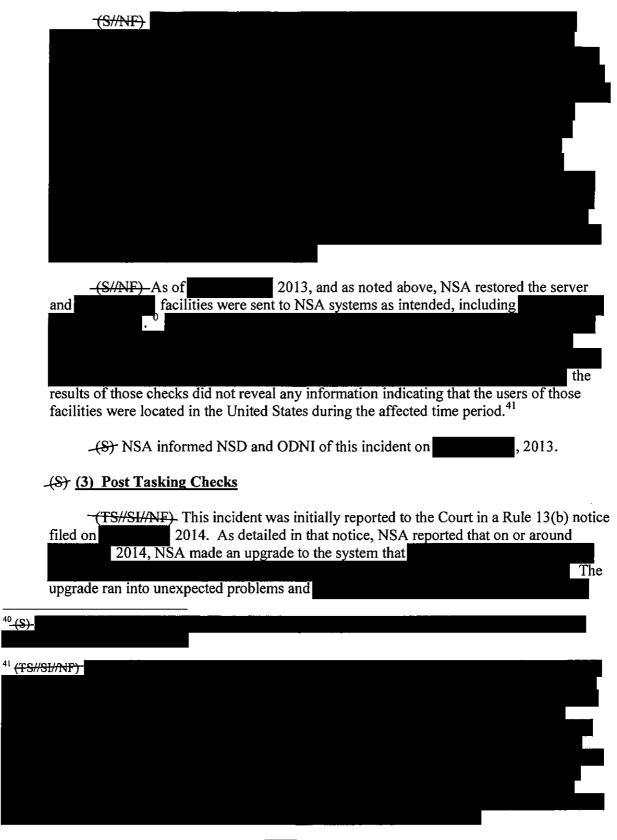
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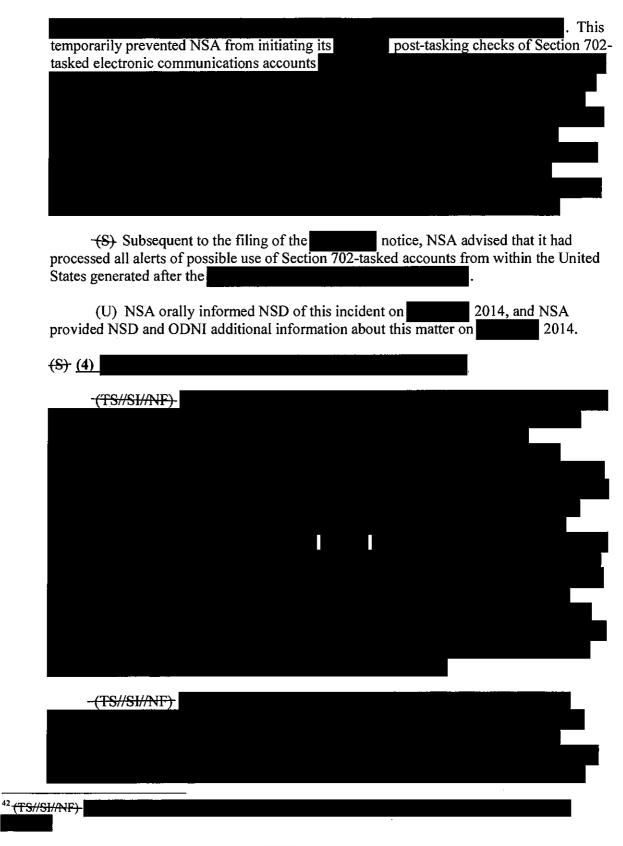
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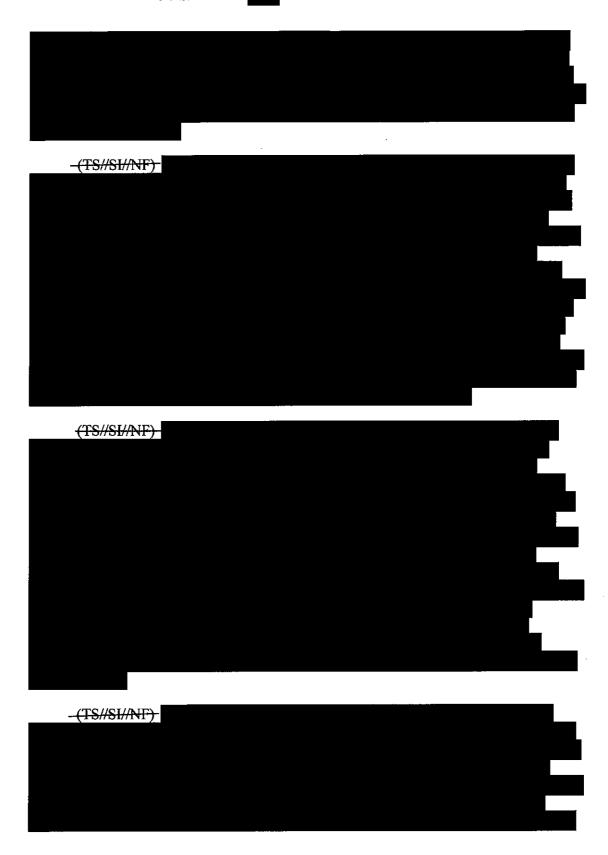
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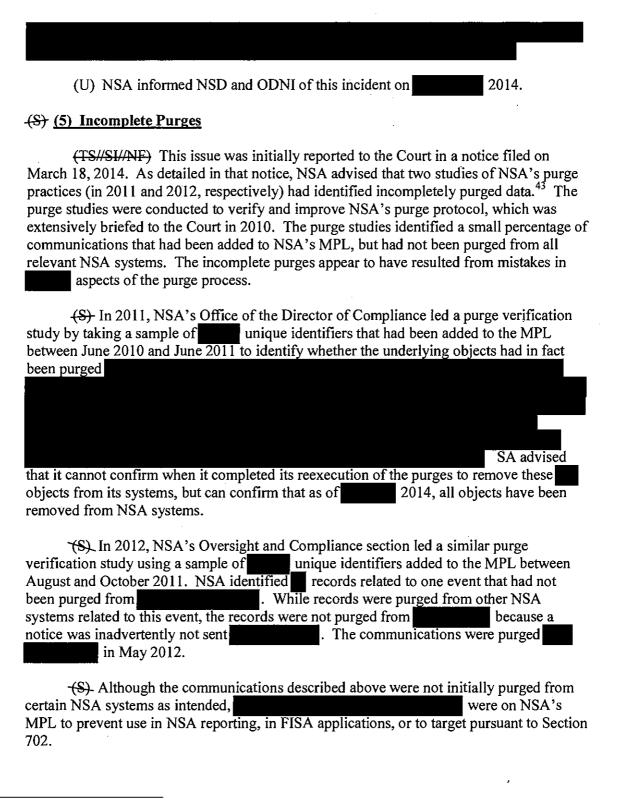








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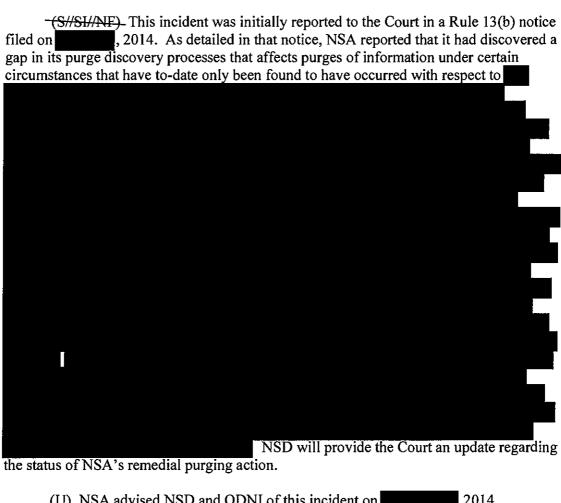
⁴³ (S)- NSA's report of this issue was the result of NSD's follow-up questions in reference to a recommendation made in a March 2013 NSA Office of the Inspector General report regarding NSA's purge processes.

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-(S)- NSA has made efforts and continues to make efforts to improve its purge processes. Furthermore, as discussed in the Quarterly Report, in addition to its standard purge discovery process, NSA has implemented several supplemental processes to reverify that data subject to purge has not been ingested or reingested into NSA systems subsequent to purges; any data that is identified is removed from NSA systems upon discovery. See Quarterly Report to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court Concerning Compliance Matters Under Section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, December 2013, n. 8; see also Semiannual Report of the Attorney General Concerning Acquisitions Under Section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, September 2012, n. 12.

(U) NSA informed NSD and ODNI of this incident on January 16, 2014.

(S) (6) Incomplete Purges



(U) NSA advised NSD and ODNI of this incident on 2014

44 (S//SI//NF)

(S) (H) Reported Incidents that Appear at this Time to Not Be Compliance Incidents.

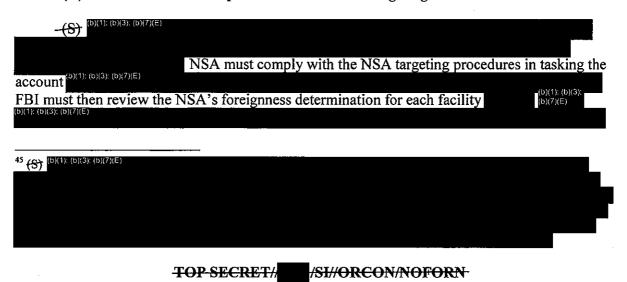
(S//NF) NSA is required to report to NSD and ODNI incidents other than those it assesses to be compliance matters. The NSA's targeting procedures require that whenever NSA "concludes that a person is reasonably believed to be located outside the United States and after targeting this person learns that the person is inside the United States, or if NSA concludes that a person who at the time of targeting was believed to be a non-United States person was in fact a United States person," NSA must terminate the acquisition without delay and report the incident to NSD and ODNI. NSD reviews each of these incidents and, as necessary, asks questions of NSA or other relevant agencies regarding the initial tasking and the subsequent detasking of facilities used by these targeted individuals to ensure that no compliance incident has in fact occurred. It is also NSD's practice to confirm with each agency that may have received the unminimized acquisitions from a facility involved in one of these incidents that the agency has completed any purges required by the procedures. NSD does not consider a reported incident to be closed until all outstanding questions have been answered and all purges have been confirmed.

-(S) This quarterly report includes all incidents reported to NSD and ODNI between December 1, 2013, and February 28, 2014, that NSD has determined to be compliance matters. There are, however, approximately incidents for which NSD is awaiting additional information before deciding that these incidents can be closed.

II. (U) Incidents of Noncompliance with the CIA Minimization Procedures

(S) CIA does not task facilities under the Section 702(g) certifications, though it can nominate facilities to be tasked by NSA. CIA does, however, receive raw, unminimized data as a result of NSA's and FBI's acquisition of foreign intelligence information under the certifications. CIA must minimize such information in accordance with CIA's minimization procedures. During the reporting period, NSD and ODNI have conducted two reviews of CIA's application of its minimization procedures. CIA did not report and NSD and ODNI did not identify any incidents of noncompliance with the CIA minimization procedures during this reporting period.

III. (U) Incidents of Noncompliance with the FBI Targeting or Minimization Procedures



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NSD and ODNI conducted three joint targeting reviews during the reporting period in order to monitor FBI's targeting practices.



and ODNI conducted one joint minimization review during the reporting period in order to monitor FBI's minimization practices.

-(S) During the reporting period, the following compliance incidents were identified.

(S) (1) Unauthorized Queries

(S/NF) This incident was initially reported to the Court in a Rule 13(b) notice filed on As detailed in that notice, the Government reported an issue of non-compliance with FBI's Section 702 Minimization Procedures.

(S/NF) This incident was initially reported to the Court in a Rule 13(b) notice filed on the Court in a Rul

-(S//NF)- Sections III.D of the FBI's Section 702 Minimization Procedures requires:

Users who are authorized to have access to raw FISA-acquired information may query FBI electronic and data storage systems that contain raw FISA-acquired information to find, extract, review, translate, and assess whether such information reasonably appears to be foreign intelligence information, to be necessary to understand foreign intelligence information or assess its importance, or to be evidence of a crime. . . . To the extent reasonably feasible, authorized users with access to raw FISA-acquired information

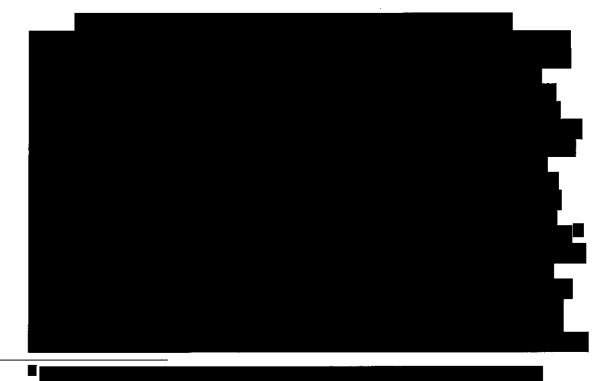
⁴⁷ (S) (b)(1): (b)(3): (b)(7)(E)

⁴⁶ (U) Consistent with the subject matter of this quarterly report, this summary focuses on the Section 702 aspect of this incident.

must design such queries to find and extract foreign intelligence information or evidence of a crime. . . . For purposes of this section, the term query does not include a user's search or query of an FBI electronic and data storage system that contains raw FISA-acquired information, where the user does not receive the raw FISA-acquired information in response to the search or query or otherwise have access to the raw FISA-acquired information that is searched.

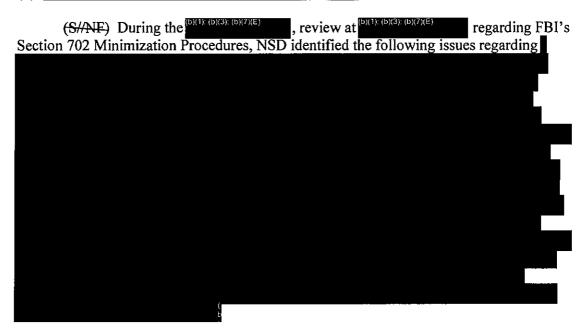


(S) (2-3) Improper Disseminations of United States Person Identities

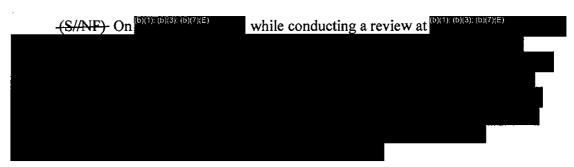


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(S) (4) Improper Dissemination of United States Person Identities



(S) Improper Dissemination of United States Person Identity

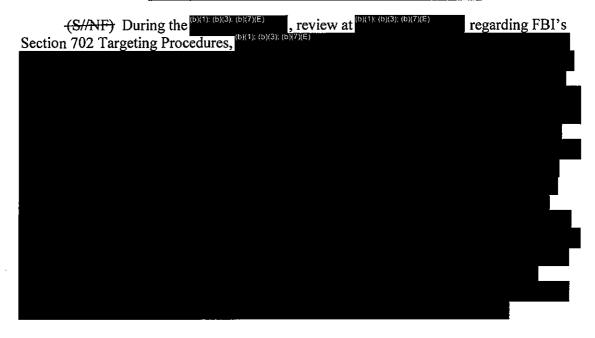


⁴⁹(S) ((b)(1); (b)(3); (b)(7)(E)

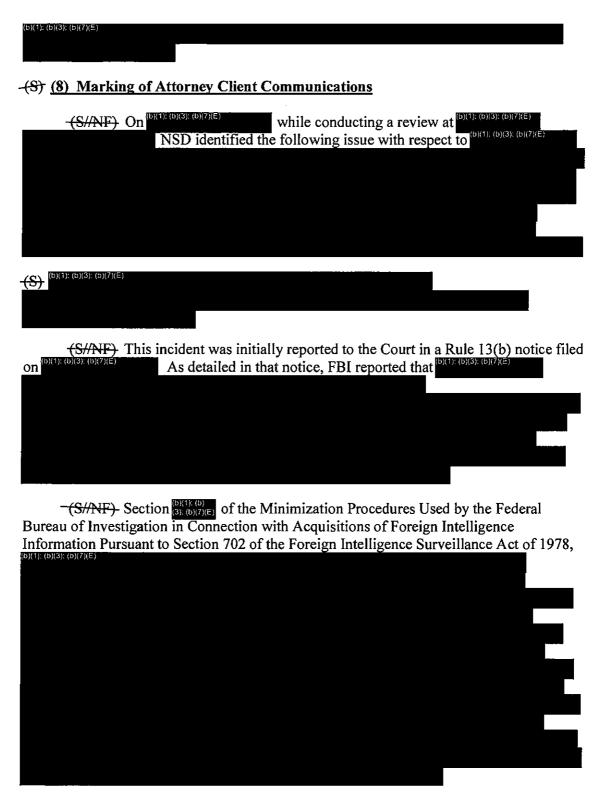
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(S) (6) Incomplete regarding FBI's -(S//NF)- During the review at Section 702 Targeting Procedures, NSD discovered the following issue

-(S) (7) Incomplete

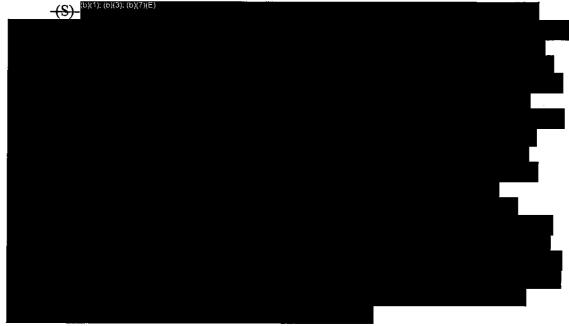


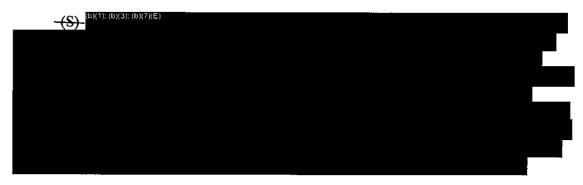
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(U) FBI informed NSD and ODNI of this incident on February 4, 2014.







(U) NSD and ODNI discovered this incident during a review at FBI on (E) This incident was reported in the March 2013 Section 702 Semi-Annual Report to Congress but inadvertently omitted from the March 2013 Quarterly Report.

IV. (U) Incidents of Noncompliance by an Electronic Communication Service Provider

(8) There were no incidents involving noncompliance by an electronic communication service provider during this reporting period.

50 (c) (b)(1): (b)(3): (b)(7)(E)	
(0)	

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(U) <u>UPDATES ON INCIDENTS OF NONCOMPLIANCE</u> REPORTED IN PREVIOUS REPORTS

There were a number of matters discussed in previous quarterly reports for which NSD stated that it was continuing to gather information. The following provides relevant updates to the matters that remained outstanding in the previous reports. A substantial majority of these matters were first discussed in the previous quarterly report, covering the period from March 1 through May 31, 2013. For ease of reference, the letters and numbers referencing the incidents below have been retained from that previous report. Gaps in the letter or numbering sequence indicate that no updates from the previous report were necessary. Several incidents first reported in prior quarterly reports for which new information has been gathered are reported at the conclusion of this section. (S)

- (S) Updates On Incidents First Reported in the Previous Quarterly Report
- I. (S) Incidents of Noncompliance with the NSA Targeting and Minimization Procedures
 - (S) (A) Tasking Errors

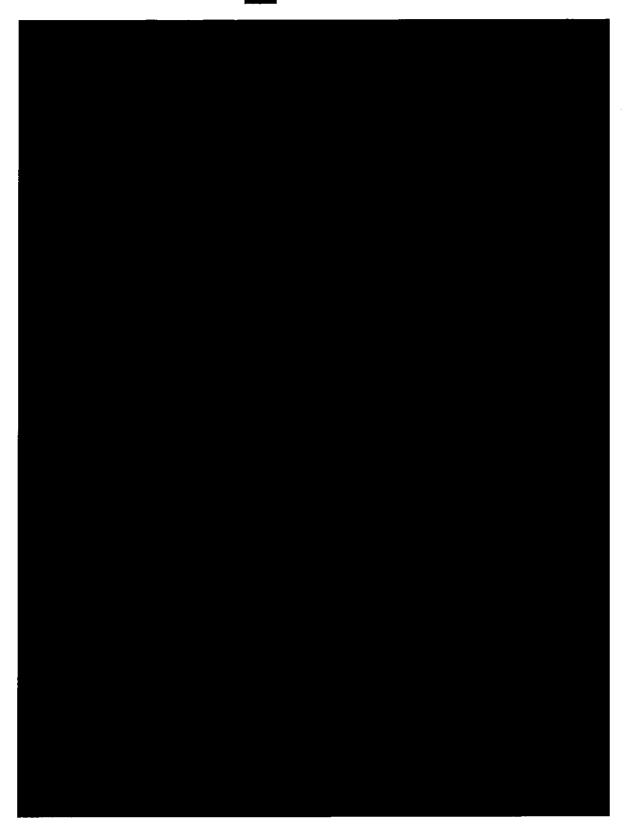




-(S) (B) Detasking Delays



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(C) Notification Delays

(S) In the previous quarterly report, NSD advised the FISC that there were incidents
involving circumstances in which NSA did not notify NSD and ODNI within the required five
business days. At the time of the previous quarterly report, NSD was awaiting updates from NSA
regarding the purging of facilities, from CIA regarding the purging of facilities, and
With respect to the facilities, NSA now
advises that the unique identifiers of the relevant objects were placed on the MPL in purge state as
of 2013. NSA further advises that it has identified no reporting based on collection
from of the facilities. For the remaining facility, NSA advises that it recalled and revised
reports.
(b)(1); (b)(3); (b)(7)(E)

(S) (E) Minimization Incidents

(S) (10) Failure to Age-Off Data

(TS//SI//NF) In the previous quarterly report, the Court was advised of an incident
involving the retention of data in an NSA analytic system for longer than permitted under NSA's
minimization procedures. 51
NSA identified that it would need to implement an age-
off capability in but such a capability was not implemented at that time because
the timeframe for the requirement to age-off PAA and Section 702 collection had not yet
been reached.
(TS//SI//NF) Access to the data in the analytic system is restricted to only a
specified group of users, and because the analytic system is not reports may
not be sourced to data residing within it

⁵¹-(S)- Consistent with the subject matter of this Quarterly report, this summary focuses on the Government's investigation regarding identifiers tasked pursuant to Sections 702 and the PAA.

(8) (H) Reported Incidents that Appear at this Time to Not Be Compliance Incidents

(S) The previous quarterly report included all incidents reported to NSD and ODNI between September 1 and November 30, 2013, that NSD has determined to be compliance matters. There were, however, incidents for which NSD was awaiting confirmation that all required purges have been completed. NSA now advises that the of the incidents were placed on the MPL in purge state. NSD is still confirming the required purges for the remaining incidents. NSA further advises that it has identified no reporting based on collection from of the facilities. In addition, there was one matter that NSD was still investigating to determine whether the tasking of an account was non-compliant with NSA's targeting procedures. NSD has since assessed that the tasking of the facility pursuant to Section 702 was appropriate.

III. (U) FBI Incidents

-(8) (1) Storage of Section 702-Acquired Information

(S) In the prior quarterly report, the Court was advised of an incident involving FBI's storage of Section-702-acquired data in repositories that did not have the capabilities and restrictions required by FBI's minimization procedures for electronic and data storage systems. On November 14, 2013, the Attorney General and Director of National Intelligence approved amended certifications which include amended minimization procedures for FBI that permit FBI to process and retain raw Section 702-acquired information, subject to certain conditions and restrictions, in non-primary (also referred to as "ad hoc") FBI databases in order to conduct additional analysis of the Section 702acquired information. The Court approved these revised minimization procedures on December 13, 2013.

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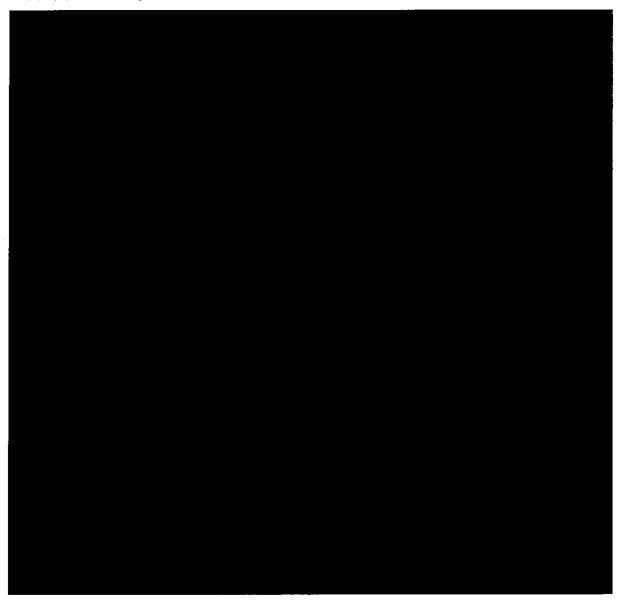
IV. (U) Incidents of Noncompliance by an Electronic Communication Service Provider





(8) UPDATES ON INCIDENTS OF NONCOMPLIANCE REPORTED IN PRIOR QUARTERLY REPORTS

- I. -(S) Incidents of Noncompliance with the NSA Targeting and **Minimization Procedures**
 - (S) (B) Detasking Errors



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(8) (C) Noncompliance with a Notification Requirement

(S) In the previous quarterly reports, NSD advised the FISC that there were incidents involving circumstances in which NSA did not notify NSD and ODNI within the required five business days. At the time of the previous quarterly report, NSD was awaiting final confirmation from NSA regarding the purging of facilities. NSA now advises that the unique identifiers of the relevant objects for facilities of the incidents were placed on the MPL in purge state. NSA further advises that it has identified no reporting based on collection from these facilities. NSD is still confirming the necessary purges with respect to the remaining incidents.

-(S) (E) Minimization Incidents.

(S) (1) Database

(S//SI//REL TO USA, FVEY). In the previous quarterly report, the Court was updated regarding NSA's efforts to evaluate transcripts stored in a database known as that may have been retained longer than permitted longer than permitted.

At this time, however, NSA has not deleted these transcripts as it is determining whether any of the transcripts that are otherwise eligible for

(F) Overcollection Incidents.

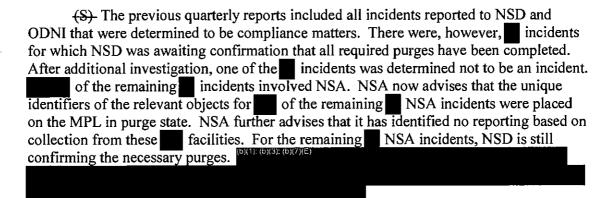
(S)-(1) Overcollection Incident Related to

deletion are the subject of litigation preservation orders.

-(TS//SI//NF) In the previous quarterly report, the Court was updated regarding an overcollection incident involving the acquisition of

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(S) (H) Reported Incidents that Appear at this Time to Not Be Compliance Incidents





U.S. Department of Justice

National Security Division 2014 MAR 2

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Washington, D.C. 20530 CLERK OF COURT

SUPVEY?

March 21, 2014

The Honorable Reggie B. Walton United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court 333 Constitution Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20001

(U) Re: Quarterly Report Concerning Compliance Matters Under Section 702 of FISA

Dear Judge Walton:

(S/NF) The attached report is submitted pursuant to Rule 13(b) of the Rules of Procedure for the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (hereinafter, "the Court") and in compliance with Judge Hogan's August 25, 2009, instructions regarding providing timely and effective notification to the Court of compliance issues involving the Government's implementation of its authorities under Section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, as amended (FISA). As described in a February 4, 2010, letter to the Court, the Department of Justice's National Security Division has filed prompt notices to the Court regarding compliance matters in several categories of particular concern. This report provides the Court with further information regarding those incidents, and notifies the Court of other compliance incidents that did not fall within the specified categories. For ease of reference to the Court, this report contains the text, modified only for internal consistency, of the latest Rule 13(b) notice regarding each compliance matter previously reported. Where additional information has been obtained since the filing of the latest Rule 13(b) notice, this information is clearly delineated. In addition, the attached report updates the Court on incidents included in prior Quarterly Reports that were not fully resolved. Please contact me if you have any questions regarding the compliance matters discussed in the attached report.

Respectfully submitted, (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Kevin J. O'Connor Chief, Oversight Section

Office of Intelligence, NSD U.S. Department of Justice

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Classified by: Tashina Gauhar, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, NSD, DOJ

Reason:

1.4(c)

Declassify on: March 21, 2039

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